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IMPERIAL SERVICE CORPS.

No. 1.—*Kharita from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, G. C. S. I., to His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, dated Bangalore, 17th December 1887.*

For sometime past, I have been giving very careful consideration to the question of the military resources of Mysore and I beg to be permitted to place before Your Excellency a proposal for utilizing them to the fullest extent possible for purposes of Imperial defence.

I need scarcely assure Your Excellency that I am no advocate for maintaining a large army in my State as a mere idle pageant, but at the same time I feel strongly that the duty of military service which I owe to the Paramount Power is not being discharged in the best way possible. This duty is doubly dear to me owing to the traditions of my family and the past history of its military relations to the British Government. I am anxious therefore to be permitted to take a direct part in the military defence of the Empire and to maintain for this purpose a suitable Military Force in a condition of thorough efficiency and ready always for active service side by side with the regular British army.

I need hardly remind Your Excellency of the exceptional facilities which Mysore offers for organizing an excellent army. The famous Bedars of Hyder and the Mysore Horse of history were all drawn from warlike classes indigenous to my country. Eighty years of profound peace have not extinguished the martial spirit of these classes, and their deeds of valor are to this day remembered with feelings of just pride in every part of my State. In physique, our men are far superior to the average men of the surrounding plain country and they are everywhere noted for their great endurance. Horses thrive so well in Mysore that we are in a better position than most other Indian Provinces to maintain an excellent cavalry. The superiority of our Amrut Mahal cattle is well known, and the means of transport at our command are practically unlimited. These and other similar considerations incline me to think that, under existing arrangements, there is a considerable non-utilization of Imperial resources in not making the best use possible of the excellent military materials which exist in Mysore and which, under a proper system of organization and discipline, might be of such valuable help on the occasion of any great war. It is somewhat anomalous that the large Native State of Mysore, with its wealth of good military material, should not be in a position to take a direct part in the National Defence of India, and to fight, side by side, with the armies of other Feudatory Princes and with the British army, whenever the integrity of the Empire is threatened by foreign aggression. I am anxious that if possible this anomaly should be abolished. Hence my desire to submit for Your Excellency's consideration an offer to raise and maintain a suitable Military Force, trained by British officers lent to me for the purpose, small in numbers no doubt but perfectly disciplined so as to be of valuable service on any occasion of Imperial need.

The military career which the acceptance of my proposal would open to the military classes among my subjects is in itself no small advantage, but my chief aim is to contribute, to the best of my power, towards a National Defence of the Empire. It would be premature on my part at present to enter into the practical details of my proposal, but if the principle of it be accepted and if Your Excellency is disposed to view it with favor, the necessary details can all be readily settled and the practical carrying out of the scheme taken in hand at once.

With sentiments of profound loyalty to the Imperial Throne and with feelings of high consideration and respect, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's sincere friend.

No. 2.—*Kharita from His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, G. C. S. I., dated Fort William, 14th January 1888.*

I have been gratified by the receipt of Your Highness' letter in which you express your anxiety to be permitted to take a direct part in the Military Defence of the Empire, and in which, for that purpose, you offer to raise and maintain a force, trained by British officers lent to Your Highness for the purpose, and perfectly disciplined so as to be of service on any occasion of Imperial need. Such an offer is only an additional proof of your well-known patriotism, and of the loyal traditions of Your Highness' house. It will be a great pleasure to me to acquaint Her Majesty the Queen Empress and the Government at Home with the suggestion you have made; and in the meantime I beg, on behalf of the Government of India, to express to you my most grateful thanks.

I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself,

Your Highness' sincere friend.

No. 3.—*D. O. from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, Resident in Mysore, dated Mysore, 17th November 1888.*

Enquiries are now being made regarding the Military value of the forces of various Native States, and newspaper reports say that preliminary steps are being taken regarding the re-organization of portions of the armies of the Punjab Chiefs and that Major Melliss is soon to visit Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad with a similar object. His Highness the Maharaja asks me to send you for convenience of reference the accompanying file of newspaper scraps from which it would seem that the investigation now under progress is directed towards ascertaining what portions of the existing Military Forces of Native States can be set apart and disciplined for the requirements of the Imperial Government. His Highness will be highly obliged to you if you can ascertain whether Mysore will be included within the scope of this investigation, with reference to the offer made by him in his Kharita of 17th December 1887 to His Excellency the Viceroy. The offer then made was "to raise and maintain a suitable Military Force, trained by Military officers lent to me (His Highness) for the purpose,—small in number no doubt, but perfectly disciplined so as to be of valuable service on any occasion of Imperial need." I am to explain that Mysore is now limited to maintain a military force for the local requirements of internal order, and the present approved scale for this purpose is 2,000 Infantry and 1,000 Cavalry exclusive of Officers. This was the actual strength at the time of the Rendition, though at previous periods the strength of the Cavalry varied from 2,000 to 4,000, according as its services were required on the field or otherwise. There were similar variations also in the local Infantry. The present small force (Cavalry and Infantry) is perhaps a little more than what is actually required for internal purposes, but is quite insufficient for furnishing a contingent for active service side by side with the British Army and the armies of the other Feudatory Princes of the Indian Empire. His Highness is most sincerely anxious that he should be placed on a footing similar to that of other first class Native Princes and in that way be enabled to do some practical loyal service to the Empire. The offer of military aid from all parts of India was made during the Viceroyalty of His Excellency Lord Dufferin. His Excellency has given the subject his most careful and sympathetic consideration and he has a personal acquaintance with the circumstances of Mysore and the system of its administration. Under such circumstances, His Highness is anxious that the case of Mysore should receive some special considera-

tion from His Excellency Lord Dufferin. Our case, I am to add, is different from that of other Native States. They already have large armies and are in a position to train a portion for Imperial service. We, on the other hand, have no army beyond what is required for local purposes, though we have excellent materials to raise an efficient army from, better almost than what exist in other parts of India. For the additional force which His Highness is anxious to raise and maintain, he is of course quite ready to accept any standard of efficiency and discipline which the British Government may deem fit to prescribe. In the Kharita of 17th December last, His Highness stated that if his proposal were viewed with favor, the necessary details could all be readily settled. The present time appears to be opportune in every way for some consideration of the question by His Excellency Lord Dufferin and if you agree in that view, His Highness will feel highly obliged by your submitting it for consideration, with such support as your experience of Mysore and its military resources may justify your according to it.

If there are any points which you would like to discuss with me in person, I shall be most happy to come to Bangalore at once.

No. 4.—*D. O. from General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 23rd November 1888.*

I was glad to receive your letter of November 17 two days ago and to find that His Highness the Maharaja is anxious to contribute to the Military forces of the Empire. I do not know what troops are most wanted by the Government of India, but I think that it would be well to compare the cost of the Mysore Cavalry and Barr Infantry with that of a force consisting of three Regiments of Cavalry and 3 Battalions of Infantry; the Cavalry to be organized like the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry—each Regiment to have 1 Risaldar Major, 6 Risaldars, 6 Jamadars, 1 Woordie Major, 48 Daffadars, 4 Camel Sawars, 7 Trumpeters, 478 Troopers, 1 Apothecary, 1 Hospital Assistant, total 553; each Battalion to consist of 8 Subedars, 8 Jamadars, 40 Havildars, 40 Naiks, 16 Drummers, 800 Privates, 1 Apothecary, 1 Hospital Assistant, total 914, and to be able to state how soon such a force would be organized, so that a strong Regiment of Cavalry or a strong Regiment of Infantry would at all times be complete and ready to take the field.

The candidates for enlistment, whom I inspected some months ago, were tall and strong, of a sort that would make good soldiers.

I think if you could kindly give me this information we might afterwards discuss other details and the proportion of British Officers that would be required to instruct the troops.

No. 5.—*D. O. from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, Resident in Mysore, dated Mysore, 29th November 1888.*

His Highness the Maharaja asks me to give you his best thanks for your D. O. letter of the 23rd instant, and to send you in reply the accompanying statements (A and B) which compare the cost of a Regiment of Cavalry and a Battalion of Infantry in Mysore, in the Hyderabad Contingent and in the Madras Presidency. These statements are compiled from such information as I have been able to collect and I believe they are in the main correct. I have, however, not been able to ascertain the cost of the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant attached to a Regiment or Battalion, but I have put the same down approximately at Rs. 300 a month.

From the statement A of the Cavalry in the three places, it will be seen that the strength and monthly cost, exclusive of the Farrier and Medical establishments, are as follows:—

	Total No.		Monthly Cost.
Mysore	560	...	Rs. 15,986
Hyderabad	551	...	„ 18,483
Madras	476	...	„ 5,900

As regards strength, Mysore and Hyderabad are nearly the same, though in the latter place the monthly cost is higher by about Rs. 2,500, owing to the higher rates of pay allowed there. In Madras, the number of Troopers in each Regiment is 87 less than in Mysore. The monthly cost of a Madras Regiment is only Rs. 5,900, but to this has to be added the cost of maintaining the horses.

Adopting the Hyderabad scale, the monthly cost of a Regiment amounts to Rs. 18,866, including the Farrier and Medical establishments. I do not know whether it is necessary to add to the above, the cost of—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Commandant	1,358	7	0
1 Second in Command	896	4	0
2 Squadron Officers at Rs. 473—0—4	946	0	8
Total per month.....	3,200	11	8

But if we make this addition, the monthly cost per Hyderabad Regiment amounts to Rs. 22,066—11—8 and I compare below the annual cost per Regiment according to the Mysore and Hyderabad scale:—

	Present. According to Mysore Scale.	*Proposed.* According to Hyderabad Scale.
Cost per month per Regiment as per Statement A ...	16,350	18,966
Cost per annum per Regiment	1,96,200	2,26,392
Add—Cost per Regiment per annum (on Hyderabad scale) on account of 1 Commandant, 1 Second in Command and 2 Squadron Officers at Rs. 3,200—11—8 per month	..	38,408¾
Total Annual Cost per Regiment.....	1,96,200	2,64,800¾
Add also—Probable annual charge on account of superannuation and invalid pensions at 8 per cent ...	15,696	21,184
Total Cost per annum per Regiment.....	2,11,896	2,85,984¾

The two present Mysore Regiments thus cost Rs. 4,23,792 per annum. If the Durbar is allowed to increase the present force to 4 Regiments on the Hyderabad scale, the annual cost would be Rs. 11,43,939, being an increase of Rs. 7,20,147 per annum upon present expenditure.

With 4 such Regiments, Mysore can always easily furnish two full and complete Regiments for active Imperial Service, the remaining two Regiments being available for local purposes, as well as to supply vacancies in the active service Regiments caused by illness, absence, &c.

If Mysore retains the present force of two Regiments very much as it now is and raises a special force of three Regiments on the Hyderabad Scale for Imperial purposes, the additional cost would amount to Rs. $2,85,984\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ or Rs. 8,57,955. If 478 Troopers be considered too large a number for a Regiment

maintained for active service, we may adopt the scale of 396 Troopers according to the Madras scale and thus reduce the cost of the three additional Regiments to (8,57,955—88,560) Rs. 7,69,395 per annum.

Referring to the Infantry, I request your attention to enclosed Statement B, from which it will be seen that the present cost of the three Battalions now maintained is (Rs. 5,422×3) Rs. 16,266 per month or Rs. 1,95,192 per annum.

Adopting the Hyderabad scale of pay and strength,* the cost of each Battalion would be Rs. 7,654¾ per month. To this there has probably to be added—

*I have adopted 732 as number of privates, as I believe Havildars and Naiks go to make up the strength exclusive of Officers.—Please see Madras Infantry.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Commandant	1,265	5	0
1	Second in Command	759	3	0
2	Wing Officers at Rs. 415—6—0 each	830	12	0
	Total.....	2,855	4	0

and with this addition the cost amounts to Rs. 10,510 per month and Rs. 1,26,120 per annum. The addition of 8 per cent on account of Superannuation and Invalid Pensions would increase the annual cost per Battalion to Rs. 1,36,210. Seven such Battalions would cost Rs. 9,53,470 per annum, being an excess of about Rs. 7,58,278 over the present expenditure of Rs. 1,95,192 for the three Battalions now maintained. Out of seven proposed Battalions on the Hyderabad scale, two would be sufficient for local purposes and the remaining five would always be available for active Imperial service.

If a force, partly Cavalry and partly Infantry, is more desirable,

2	Regiments of Cavalry on Hyderabad scale, but with only 396 Troopers, would cost per annum	Rs.	5,12,928
2	Battalions of Infantry on the Hyderabad Scale would cost per annum	„	2,72,420
	Total Additional Cost.....	Rs.	7,85,348

Or again:

1	Regiment of Cavalry on Hyderabad scale of strength and pay would cost per annum	Rs.	2,85,984¾
3	Battalions of Infantry on Hyderabad scale would cost per annum	„	4,08,630
	Total Additional Cost.....	Rs.	6,94,614¾

In these calculations, however, I do not take into account the cost of improving the present force as to pay, &c. Such improvement is, however, a measure of obvious necessity especially as regards the Infantry.

I hope I have given above the information which you wish to have.

P. S.

I find from His Excellency the Viceroy's announcement at Pattiala that "To help the Chiefs in setting on foot and maintaining the Troops selected for service, a few English Officers will be appointed as advisers and Inspectors." * * * * * "While each force will remain a purely State force recruited in the Territories of its Chief and serving within them, the Troops composing it will gradually be made so efficient as to enable the Imperial Government to use them as part of its available resources to meet any external danger."

If, in pursuance of this policy, we exclude the cost of European Officers and only take into account the cost specified in the accompanying Statements A and B, we have the following results :—

		Per annum Rs.
1st.—Cost per Cavalry Regiment on Hyderabad scale ...	Rs. 2,26,392	
Pensionary charges	„ 18,112	
		2,44,504
		Say $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.
2nd.— Cost per Infantry Battalion on Hyderabad scale ...	Rs. 91,857	
Pensionary charges	„ 7,348	
		99,205
		Say 1 lakh.

So that—

(*a*) 3	such Cavalry Regiments would cost about	$7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.
(*b*) 7	such Infantry Battal ons would cost about	7 lakhs.
(*c*) 2	such Cavalry Regiments and 2 such Infantry Battalions would cost about...	7 lakhs

A. (Enclosure 1 in No. 5.)

Statement showing the cost of a Regiment of Cavalry in Mysore, in the Hyderabad Contingent and in the Madras Presidency.

Mysore Horse.				Hyderabad Contingent.				Madras Cavalry.			
No.		Rate Rs.	Amount Rs.	No.		Rate Rs.	Amount Rs.	No.		Rate Rs.	Amount Rs.
1	Regimentdar	...	300	1	Risaldar Major ...	...	300	...	... ...	...	...
6	Risaldars ... at	120	720	6	Risaldars— 1 at	200		6	Subedars— 3 at	150	780
					1 at	185	1,005		3 at	110	
					1 at	170					
					3 at	150					
1	Sar Jaffardar	...	60	1	Woordie Major ...	...	120				
6	Jamadars ... at	50	300	6	Jamadars— 2 at	80		6	Jamadars— 3 at	60	330
					2 at	70	420		3 at	50	
					2 at	60					
...	.. ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	1	Havildar Major ...	...	30
42	Dafadars ... at	35	1,470	48	Dafadars ... at	41½	1,992	30	Havildars ... at	20	600
12	Lance Dafadars at	28	336	...	... ...	...	...	30	Naiks .. at	16	480
1	Trumpet Major ...	..	30	...	... ...	...	...	1	Trumpet Major ...	...	20
6	Trumpeters ... at	26	156	7	Trumpeters ... at	30	210	6	Trumpeters ... at	16	96
1	Danka Navaz	...	26	...	... ..	..	...	...	... ...	...	...
1	Nishanbardar	...	30	...	... ...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...
...	... ...	...	...	4	Camel Sawars ... at	24	96	...	... ...	...	...
483	Troopers ... at	26	12,558	478	Troopers ... at	30	14,340	396	Troopers ... at	9	3,564
560	Total.....		15,986	551	Total.....	...	18,483	476	Total.....	...	5,900
	Add.—				*Add.*—				*Add.*—		
1	Farrier Major	...	30	1	Farrier Major	...	41½	1	Farrier Major	...	30
9	Farriers ... at	26	234	...	... ...	...	...	9	Farriers— 6 Havildars at	20	170
									3 Smiths at	16-10-8	
1	Veterinarian	...	100	1	Sallastry	...	41½	3	Veterinary Pupils at	14	42
571	Grand Total.....	...	16,350	553	Grand Total.....	...	18,566	489	Grand Total.....	...	6,142
					Add also.—						
				2	1 Apothecary and 1 Hospital Assistant } About		300				
				555			18,866				

2580
4,366
2

6000

4,80
1,6
8 1
489
573
84
30
420

B.—(Enclosure 2 in No. 5).

Statement showing the cost of a Battalion of Infantry in Mysore, in the Hyderabad Contingent and in the Madras Presidency.

Mysore Barr.				Hyderabad Contingent.				Madras Native Infantry.			
No.		Rate Rs.	Amount Rs.	No.		Rate Rs.	Amount Rs.	No.		Rate Rs.	Amount Rs.
1	Commandant	...	120	1	Subedar Major	...	150	...	...	...	...
1	Risaldar	...	80	1	Subedar	...	90	...	...	...	...
10	Subedars— ... 7 at ... 3 at	30 25	285	6	Subedars— ... 2 at .. 4 at	75 65	410	8	Subedars— ... 4 at 4 at	100 80	720
10	Jamedars— ... 7 at 3 at	16 14	154	8	Jamadars— ... 2 at ... 2 at ... 4 at	45 40 35	310	8	Jamadars— ... 4 at 4 at	50 40	360
1	Adjutant	...	25	1	Jamadar Adjutant ...	...	30	...	... ...	...	...
1	Havildar Major ...	...	13	1	Havildar Major... ...	...	20	1	Havildar Major ..	...	24
47	Havildars ... 1st Class at	11	517	40	Havildars ... at	14	560	40	Havildars ... at	14	560
23	Do .. 2nd Class at	10	230	40	Naiks ... at	12	480	40	Naiks ... at	12	480
10	Drummers ... 7 at 3 at	$8\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$	82	9	Drummers— 1 Drummer Major at 8 Drummers at	12 $8\frac{1}{4}$	78	8	Drummers ... at	11	88
10	Fifers— ... 7 at 3 at	$8\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$	82	8	Fifers— 1 Fifer Major at 7 Fifers at	12 $8\frac{1}{4}$	$69\frac{3}{4}$	8	Fifers ... at	11	88
	...	..	...			$8\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	...	...	...
500	Sepoys— ... 334 at 166 at	8 7	3,834	4 732	Buglers ... at Privates ... at	7	5,124	720	Privates ... at	7	5,040
614	Total	...	5,422	851	Total.....	...	$7,354\frac{3}{4}$	833	Total.....	...	7,360
				2	*Add.*— 1 Apothecary and 1 Hospital Assistant	about	300				
				853			$7,654\frac{3}{4}$				

No. 6.—*Letter No.* 149—2490, *dated Camp Tittimatti*, 23*rd January* 1890, *from Captain L. S. Newmarch, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore.*

Under cover of this office letter No. 232—468 of the 21st January 1888, the then Resident forwarded to the Durbar a Kharita addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharaja, thanking him for his offer to raise and maintain a force for service on any occasion of Imperial need.

2. Later on, the Government of India were given to understand that the Durbar proposed to gradually increase the present number of Infantry and Cavalry to a strength sufficient to admit of at least a Regiment of Cavalry and a Regiment of Infantry always being kept ready for active service beyond the limits of Mysore; and it was calculated that the extra cost to the State thus involved would amount to about seven lakhs of Rupees. This proposal was considered by the Government of India and the conclusion arrived at was that in both the interest of the Durbar and of the Government of India, it would be more convenient if the Mysore State were asked to maintain a force of 1,200 Cavalry for Imperial defence selected almost entirely from the existing Mysore Silahdar Horse.

3. From the return of armaments in the State of Mysore for the year 1889-90, forwarded with your office letter No. 6797—460, dated the 4th December 1889, it appears that the total strength of the Silahdar Horse, as it then stood, was 1,157.

4. Sir Oliver St. John is now directed to inform the Durbar that the Governor General in Council would be prepared to accept from the Mysore State, as their contribution towards Imperial defence, two Regiments of Cavalry, each 600 strong, properly equipped and rendered efficient for war service. This force should not be maintained in addition to the existing Silahdar Horse, but the officers and men for the war service regiments should, as far as possible, be selected from that body. When this transfer is accomplished, recruiting for the Silahdar Horse would cease, and in course of time the war service regiments would be the only Cavalry maintained by the State, with the exception of the few troopers in His Highness' Body Guard. In order however to diminish the strain upon the resources of the State, it would at first be convenient to form only one regiment and to defer the organization of the second regiment until the first has been made efficient. The officers and men composing the war service regiments should, as far as practicable, be subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. It is considered advisable that these regiments should not be Silahdari, but that the horses should be supplied by the State.

5. The Durbar would receive from the Government of India a gift of B. L. Snider Arms for these regiments. Further His Highness the Maharaja asked for the loan of British officers to train the Mysore troops, and the Government of India are prepared to make available the services of a selected Cavalry officer for the instruction and training of this force. It will be necessary that the Durbar should contribute a sum not exceeding Rs. 500 per mensem as the staff pay of the officer so employed, who will receive his instructions from time to time from the Resident and the Chief Inspecting officer.

6. If the foregoing suggestions are acceptable to His Highness the Maharaja, the Government of India will be prepared to accept His Highness' loyal offer to assist in Imperial defence, with a reasonable assurance that the cost of keeping up the service troops will not strain the resources of the State, and that the force itself will prove useful in time of need.

7. The Resident requests that you will take an early opportunity of laying this letter before His Highness with whom Sir Oliver St. John will do himself the honor of discussing this important question at their next meeting.

No. 7.—*Memorandum, dated 28th January 1890, by Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

The annexed statements show the strength, allocation and duties of the two Cavalry Regiments.

2. The 1st Regiment has detachments at Shimoga, Benkipur and Kunigal and the 2nd Regiment at Bowringpet (Gold Mines), Pavagada and Kunigal.

3. The total sanctioned strength (Effective) of a Regiment is, 14 Commissioned officers, 43 Non-Commissioned officers and 513 Rank and File (including Trumpeters and Farriers).

4. The 1st Regiment has on detachment duty 3 Commissioned officers, 6 Non-Commissioned officers and 83 Sawars. There are, it will be seen, from the statement, at least 3 Non-Commissioned officers and 56 Sawars on Regimental escort or orderly duty every day.

Similarly, the 2nd Regiment has away on detachment duty 1 Commissioned and 3 Non-Commissioned officers and 51 Sawars; and on other duties at least 1 Commissioned, 4 Non-Commissioned officers and 77 Sawars; or a total of 141 officers and men employed each day. Then the men on leave and in hospital have also to be taken into consideration; this will be at least 40 per Regiment.

5. Thus if we calculate up the absentees, including sick and leave, the present total Effective strength at Head-quarters of the two Regiments, there are 10 Commissioned, 77 Non-Commissioned officers and 812 Sawars, of whom 1 Commissioned officer, 7 Non-Commissioned officers and 133 Sawars are required each day for orderly, escort and Head-quarter regimental guard work, and who must be relieved.

6. It will thus be seen that it will be well nigh impossible to form a Regiment of the sanctioned strength ready and fit for active service out of our present strength. If the detachments are withdrawn, the men's places must be taken by fresh Police, mounted or otherwise, who will cost as much and probably be less effective. I have not dwelt on the necessity of having a large number of men ready for escort duty of His Highness or any distinguished guests as that is too obvious.

7. If we are to have a Regiment of the present strength fit for active service, then it must be an entirely new one, formed out of the present two Regiments, to which recruits should be drafted to take the places of the men in the new Regiment as we require at least the present strength for local duties. I would add that I do not think there would be much difficulty in getting the men for the work, who would all be Mysoreans.

Enclosure 1 in No. 7.

Statement showing the allocation of the Mysore Horse.

Allocation.	Officers.				Non-Commissioned Officers.		Rank and File.	Total.	Camp Followers.
	Regimentdars.	Risaldars.	Sarzafardars.	Jamadars.	Dafadars.	Nishanbardars.			
1st Regiment.									
Head-quarters at Mysore ...	1	4	1	5	36	1	430	478	12
Detachments at—									
Shimoga	...	1	...	1	4	...	47	53	2
Benkipur	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	9	...
Kunigal	...	1	...	...	1	...	28	30	...
Total.....	1	6	1	6	42	1	513	570	14
2nd Regiment.									
Head-quarters at Bangalore ...	1	5	1	6	39	1	462	515	14
Detachments at—									
Pavagada	...	...	..	...	1	...	7	8	...
Bowringpet	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	15	...
Kunigal	...	1	...	...	1	...	30	32	...
Total.....	1	6	1	6	42	1	513	570	14
Grand Total... ...	2	12	2	12	84	2	1,026	1,140	28

Enclosure 2 in No. 7.

Statement showing the duties performed by the 1st Regiment of Silahdar Horse at Mysore.

Particulars.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Palace and Office orderlies	1	7	8
Dewan's Residence and Office orderlies	...	5	5
Parakalaswami	1	9	10
Patrolling roads	...	4	4
Line and other guards	1	31	32
Total.....	3	56	59

Enclosure 3 in No. 7.

Statement showing the duties performed by the 2nd Regiment of Silahdar Horse at Bangalore.

Particulars.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Maharaja's escort and Palace orderlies	1	2	18	21
Resident's escort	...	1	6	7
Assistant Resident and Office orderlies	...	...	5	5
Dewan's Residence and Office orderlies	...	...	5	5
Military Secretary's and other Office orderlies	...	1	4	5
Line and other guards	...	...	37	37
Patrolling duty	...	...	2	2
Total.....	1	4	77	82

No. 8. CONFIDENTIAL.—*Notes by Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, on Assistant Resident's letter No. 149—2490, dated 23rd January* 1890.

A. D. 1799. In addition to the subsidy of 24½ lakhs fixed by the Treaty of 1799 as consideration for the Military Force which the British Government undertook to maintain in Mysore for "the defence and security" of Mysore, the Maharaja was required by that Treaty to contribute towards the increased Military expenditure in time of war.

1807. 2. In 1807 this indefinite contribution was abolished and in lieu of it was substituted an obligation on the Maharaja always to maintain 4,000 horse, *it being considered that* 1,000 *would be sufficient to maintain internal order* and that the remaining 3,000 would be available for service outside the Province along with British Troops.

3. We now maintain 1,000 horse for internal order, &c., and 10½ lakhs are proposed to be added to the subsidy in lieu of the obligation to maintain the remaining 3,000 under the Treaty of 1807.

4. The proposal now made in the Resident's letter is to convert the 1,000 horse now existing into Regiments for war service. The first question therefore is "can we dispense with the 1,000 horse for internal order, &c." I am of opinion we cannot. In 1807, 1,000 horse was considered requisite for internal protection. Sir James Gordon at the time of the Rendition was of opinion that such a force would be required for "keeping internal order and for the due maintenance of the dignity of the Chief of the State." (*Vide* letter dated July 20, 1881.)

In my letter November 17, 1888, I explained that Mysore was limited to maintain a military Force for the local requirements of internal order, that the approved scale for this purpose was 2,000 foot and 1,000 horse, that it was not possible out of this strength to provide any army for Imperial Service, and that therefore His Highness was anxious to be permitted to maintain an additional force for Imperial Service.

Since writing the above, I have seen a memo (enclosed) submitted by Major Macintire regarding the present employment of our two Cavalry Regiments. I quite concur with him that these two Regiments are *really* required for local pur-

poses, and any Regiments for Imperial Service must be raised *as an addition to them* and not in lieu of them.

5. Mysore cannot of course both maintain an additional force costing 7 lakhs and pay the enhanced subsidy, and this point will deserve consideration with reference to the Government of India's wish that Mysore should incur no additional expenditure. The burden upon Mysore will not be heavier, if *in lieu of the enhanced subsidy*, we are required to maintain a suitable force for Imperial Service. Such an arrangement would carry out the intention of the Treaty of 1807, would enable the Maharaja to fulfil his loyal wish to take part in the scheme of Imperial defence, would carry out the liberal policy of the Imperial Government and would be the means of placing Mysore upon a footing which would not compare unfavorably with that of other First Class Native States.

No. 9.—*Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, No. 26, dated Bangalore, 6th March* 1890.

I am directed by His Highness the Maharaja to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 149--2490, dated 23rd January 1890, and to request you to be so good as to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness' warmest thanks for the offer, which His Excellency has been pleased to make, to accept from the Mysore State, as their contribution towards Imperial defence, two Regiments of Cavalry, each 600 strong, properly equipped and rendered efficient for war service. His Highness has long and anxiously sought to be placed in a position which would enable him to take a direct part in any Military defence of the Empire, side by side with the British Troops and the armies of other Native States, and it is specially gratifying to his feelings that his wishes in the matter have received such favorable consideration from His Excellency.

2. His Highness has closely studied the proposal now made and is inclined to think that further investigation might be useful as regards one or two points. The Government of India may perhaps find it desirable upon further consideration to decide in favor of a continuance of the present *Silahdari* system. At any rate it is worthy of consideration that the abolition of this system will deprive the Mysore Horse of its distinctive character and historical association; and it is also worthy of note that some of the most objectionable features of the *Silahdari* system do not exist in Mysore as the horses are all carefully selected by the Government and purchased out of a fund to which the Troopers subscribe. It is moreover very uncertain whether the State would be able to obtain the services of an equally respectable body of men under the proposed system, for, the social position of a Silahdar Trooper is admittedly higher than that of a merely enlisted man.

3. Again the present two Regiments of Mysore Cavalry are, and have to be, employed very largely for various local purposes including the ordinary requirements of internal order. One thousand horse has always been considered as the strength required exclusively for local purposes and, upon the experience of past years, it was laid down at the time of the Rendition that this strength should be maintained " for keeping internal order and for the due maintenance of the dignity" of the Maharaja. In recent years we have as a tentative measure very considerably reduced the number stationed in various parts of the Province. From such reduction, no inconvenience is experienced, for we are able occasionally to strengthen our outposts on the frontier for local Police purposes. According to the latest return, the number employed in various parts of the Province is 147 including officers, but it would be unsafe to accept this figure as a standard. In addition to the above, 141 men are employed daily upon escort, guard and orderly duties. With such large local demands upon the present force in ordinary times, it may not be feasible to convert the whole of it into the proposed Regiments for war service outside Mysore, especially as in time of war it may be found undesirable to reduce the Silahdar Cavalry to be stationed in various parts of the Province to much below its present sanctioned strength of 1,000 Troopers.

4 Under such circumstances the questions how far the proposed war service Regiments can be efficiently organized and maintained without a material addition to the present strength of the local army, what modification of the *Silahdari* system might be sufficient to ensure the complete efficiency of the proposed Regiments, what limit of additional expenditure on account of them is suitable under all the circumstances of the State ; these and such other questions of practical detail are, His Highness thinks, most conveniently settled after the Durbar have had an opportunity of discussing the scheme in all its bearings both with yourself and the officer shortly to be deputed by the Government of India for the purpose.

No. 10.—*D. O. from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, dated Camp Mysore, 26th March* 1890.

With reference to previous correspondence regarding an officer to train and look after the Mysore Cavalry, I beg to suggest that it may perhaps be as well to defer action, till we know for certain that we will be allowed materially to increase the present strength, for in the absence of such increase, Major Macintire is not likely to require assistance in this direction.

No. 11—*D. O. from Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated Camp, Mysore, 26th March* 1890.

I do not quite understand your note. I thought that the views of the Government of India which I transmitted to you some weeks ago made it clear that an essential condition of the acceptance of His Highness' offer of troops was the appointment of an officer to inspect those selected for Imperial Service and supervise their training. His staff salary only, it was explained, would be charged to the Durbar, his ordinary pay being paid by the Government of India. He would have nothing to do with any troops other than the 1,200 Cavalry devoted to Imperial Service, and would thus not be affected in any way by the proposed increase in the number of troops raised for other purposes, nor would he be at all in the position of an Assistant to Major Macintire or in the service of the Mysore Government.

Until the last few months I was under the impression that the services of an Inspecting officer would be shared between Mysore and Travancore or some such arrangement. But it would appear that the Government of India, after consideration of the subject or regard to all the States of India, has decided that the 1,200 Cavalry to be furnished by Mysore require the entire services of an officer and I do not see on what grounds we can argue the question with them except that of expense, which, as the amount is only 500 a month, would seem hardly advisable.

Moreover your official letter to me written a fortnight ago suggested (I quote from memory) that the questions of the abandonment of the *Silahdari* system, and of the limitation of the Cavalry to 1,200 should be postponed till the arrival of the Inspecting officer. This seems inconsistent with your present suggestion that no officer be appointed till the latter question is settled. Your letter was transmitted at once to the Foreign Secretary who may have taken action on it by this time. Do you want any part of it cancelled? If so, please let me know what *officially*.

I hope His Highness understands that the fact of Major Macintire who is only in the British Service as regards his Military promotion and pension, being at present Military Secretary to His Highness' Government does not affect the question in any way. It is, as I have said, *essential* that all troops for Imperial Service should be trained under the supervision of officers deputed for the purpose by the Government of India and responsible only to it.

No. 12.—*Extract from D. O. letter dated 23rd April* 1890, *from Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, to the Dewan of Mysore.*

were given to them and to the Silahdars to obtain land within the Province, which appears to have been liberally taken advantage of.

The localization of the detachments obtained for the Silahdars a permanent habitation, and having no duty to perform except the bi-monthly muster, they were at liberty to occupy themselves in the cultivation of the land they had acquired. The inestimable advantages derived from these measures, is established by the fact that at this time there is scarcely a Silahdar who, either individually, or through his relations, has not a permanent interest in some bit of land in the country.

From this time or from about the year 1806, the Mysore horse, with rare exceptions, were not called upon to perform duties beyond the frontier, till the breaking out of the war with Holkar in 1814: this freedom from warfare, coupled with the system of localised detatchments, had the effect of permanently establishing the men and their families in the country.

"The Tukris" were commanded by officers who had themselves served in the Mahratta war, and in many instances had held high rank under Tippu Sultan.

The names of these officers and the places they were quartered at, were as follows :—

Sindghatta.	Venkat Rao.
Katte.	Rama Rao, Barghir.
Huliyurdurga.	Lalla Krishnadas.
Nagamangala.	Lingopant.
Channarayapatna.	Srinivas Rao.
Channapatna.	Abdul Rahiman.
Kunigal.	Rama Rao, Cadapah.

With two exceptions, the descendants of these officers are now serving in the Silahdars.

Throughout the wars of the first part of the century, European officers had been associated with the Silahdars when serving with British Troops, and during that period of comparative peace which succeeded the war with the Mahrattas, it had been under contemplation to add to their efficiency by a permanent arrangement of this sort. Though it was not finally approved of, it appears to have had the effect of establishing the regimental system and organization above alluded to, the commanding officer receiving the title of Regimentdar.

Thus in 1816, there were no less than 13 Regimentdars commanding parties on field service in the Deckan and Hindustan under General Doveton and Hyslop, numbering in all 4,000 men.

Closepet Horse.—Besides the Silahdars of whom I have spoken, there were the Barghir horse stipulated for in the Treaty of 1806, and which were quartered at Closepet. This body of horse was organized on the pattern of the Company's Cavalry and, in the early part of the century, is spoken of as being a remarkably fine body of men, and excellently mounted.

They were not often called upon for service beyond the frontier, their duties being mostly that of a body-guard to the Raja, and for the protection of the country. They were however sent to the northern frontier during the Pindari raids of 1814—15, and on two separate occasions, through the liberality of the Raja, 300 of their horses were transferred to the Company's Cavalry and Dragoons at a time when horses were urgently required in the Company's Army.

This body of horse was mostly officered by relations of the Raja, and about 1818, abuses appear to have crept in, which materially detracted from its former efficiency. It was finally disbanded by order of Government in 1831.

It is not necessary to follow in detail the history of the Silahdars from the conclusion of peace with Holkar to the assumption of the Government of this Province by the British in 1832. No material change took place in their organization, and they were not employed on any service of importance except the Kittur insurrection.

At the same time, the Commissioners urged upon Government the entertainment of 2,000 Silahdars to serve with the British Troops then proceeding against the rebel Dondya Pant.

This number was subsequently augmented, but, at the close of 1802, the total number was 1,500 only; nearly all of whom were on field service under Major General Wellesley in the Mahratta country, the members having materially diminished during the war.

Throughout the war of 1803—4, the Silahdars were from time to time considerably increased, there being only 450 serving within the Mysore Province.

In July 1804, measures for the reduction of this force were under consideration, the proposed future establishment of cavalry being placed at 2,000, but affairs with Dowlet Row Scindhia in the early part of 1805, having rendered a renewal of hostilities probable, the whole of the Silahdar horse amounting to 4,000 men were ordered to take the field, and shortly after assembled at Harihar under Bakshi Rama Rao, nephew of Bhishto Pant, the officer who had gained such distinction under General Wellesley in 1803.

In 1805, the negotiations between the British Government and the Resident were commenced, which terminated in the ratification of the additional articles for modifying and defining the 3rd article of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799, which relieved the Raja from the pecuniary stipulation contained therein, and provided for the permanent maintenance of 4,000 horse, of which 500 were to be Barghir and Regular cavalry.

Organization.—There was at that time no regimental formation, but Risaldars commanded detachments varying in strength from 150 to 80, and their pay was regulated accordingly, varying from Rs. 500 to 50, the whole being commanded by officers who held the title of Bakshis, of whom at this time there were two.

After the ratification of the additional articles of the Treaty from which date the Silahdars became permanently established in the Mysore State, there was made the first attempt at regimental organization, by dividing the whole force into seven portions or "Tukris," and placing in command of each an officer who was styled a "Tukridar."

These 7 detachments were posted permanently at the following places :—

Sindghatta.	Channarayapatna.
Katte.	Channapatna.
Huliyurdurga.	Kunigal.
Nagamangala.	

Out of this arrangement, grew the subsequent regimental system which exists at the present time. While the detachments, or any portion of them were on Field service, the families of the men remained located at their allotted stations.

While not employed on service, there appears to have been little or no restraint on the Silahdar, further than his presence was commanded once every two months.

At these periods the Bakshis visited the stations, held musters of the men, and disbursed pay to those who were present; absentees received no pay till they reported their return, and prolonged absence over another muster involved dismissal from the service and the confiscation of pay.

On the contemplated reduction of the Silahdars at the close of the war in 1804, the advisability of inducing the discharged men to remain within the Province, and of retaining a permanent influence over the supernumerary horsemen, attracted the notice of the British Resident and the Dewan.

The Mahratta country was still in an unsettled state, and it was contemplated that the discharged horsemen, who were recruited from the predatory Pindari and Mahratta tribes, or were the relics of the cavalry of Tippu Sultan, would depart, and take service under the Mahratta chieftains. To retain these men, opportunities

State of efficiency.—Their efficiency appears to have gradually declined after their return from field service. They were underpaid, badly horsed and armed; and the corrupt practices of the Bakshis, who appear to have systematically appropriated from each Silahdar a certain percentage of his pay to their own purposes, brought the Force to so deplorable a state of inefficiency, as to attract the notice of the authorities.

The Treaty of 1807 would undoubtedly lead to the belief that it was intended to pay the Silahdars by the calendar month; under the native rule however a month was made to be 36 days, for which the Silahdar received a fixed salary of Rs. 20.

Out of the yearly pay of the Silahdar, a twelfth part was deducted, or two gold fanams per mensem, which was called "Thareer," and was divided into five equal parts, two of which were the acknowledged perquisite of the Bakshi, two of the Munibe, the fifth portion being credited to the Sarkar.

Besides this, there was another deduction called "Cussri," which was the difference between the real and the imaginary rate of exchange, by which the Silahdar lost about 5 gold fanams in accordance with the coin in which he was paid.

In November 1830, the services of Colonel Conway, the Adjutant General of the army, a Cavalry officer, were placed at the disposal of the Mysore Commissioners to report on the Silahdar horse.

This officer, after a minute inspection, made certain recommendations, the principal of which were the abolition of all deductions from the pay of the Silahdar, and their regular payment monthly.

In 1834 the attention of Lord W. Bentinck was attracted to the Silahdars, and in view of rendering their efficiency more certain, in 1836, a European officer was appointed as Military Assistant.

Services in the Field.—The services rendered by the Silahdars in the early wars under General Wellesley, are repeatedly testified to by that distinguished authority. They are extolled for their bravery, their willingness and orderly behaviour, and for refraining from plunder, which latter General Wellesley attributed to the excellent management of Bakshi Bhishto Pant and to the regularity with which they received their pay from the Mysore State.

In 1809, during the disaffection of the Company's Troops at Chitaldroog and Seringapatam, the Silahdars were employed in preventing the detachment from the former place, gaining a junction with the Troops who had taken possession of the fort of Seringapatam. In the action that occurred, the Silahdars lost 125 men and 150 horses.

During 1810—12, the Silahdars were employed in quelling small disturbances on the frontier.

In 1814, two thousand Silahdars joined the army in the field under General Doveton, and in all four thousand Silahdars were employed in Hindustan, till the termination of the war with Holkar in 1817. During this war, their services and those of Bakshi Ram Rao are frequently spoken of. The Silahdars appear, however, to have gained a character for plundering and were fortunate enough to gain possession of the sword and belt of Holkar on the field of Mahidpur.

In 1824, two thousand men were employed in the insurrection at Kittur, when the Collector Mr. Thackeray and the British officers with him were murdered by the rebels.

The Silahdars were not employed on service again; with the exception of the disturbances in Nagar 1831—32, till the Mutiny in 1857, when three Regiments were employed in the Ceded Districts and Hyderabad country, three European officers being attached to them, *viz.*, Captain Newbery and Lieutenants Gough and Stewart. Those engaged were decorated with the Mutiny medal, and received their share of prize money for Shorapur, in which action, Captain Newbery was killed. The officer commanding the Ceded Districts bore testimony to the excellent conduct of the Silahdars throughout this service.

Pay.—The numbers of Silahdars have gradually declined since 1832. The pay of the men, which was originally Rs. 20, was raised in 1864 to Rs. 22. In 1867, one of the 7 Regiments was, by order of the Government, broken up after consultation with His Highness the late Maharaja who signified his approval and the pay of the Silahdar raised to Rs. 26.

Proficiency in Horsemanship, &c.—No proficiency in either the use of arms or in horsemanship has been required. It has been deemed sufficient if the recruit could sit his horse at a gallop, to render him eligible for any duty he might be called upon to perform.

Hereditary System.—The ancient system of permitting the post of the father to descend to the son, has been carried to such an extent in the Silahdars, that it is now almost looked upon as an hereditary right. There are consequently no candidates for employment, except the sons and relations of old Silahdars, and these are for the most part too apathetic to have any desire to render themselves fit for the position.

Barghir System.—The Barghir system has been extended considerably to benefit the families of deceased Silahdars, registering horses of deceased men in the names of minors and mere infants, barghirs being entertained till the children grew up and became fit for service. This was in some measure necessary, in consequence of the absence of pensions to the Silahdars, but has added materially towards perpetuating a state of inefficiency.

Drill.—The Silahdar Horse have not held a high character amongst European officers for proficiency in horsemanship or field movements. I do not think this is in any way due to a want of aptitude for this special service on the part of the class from which the Regiments are recruited. On the contrary, the material of which the Mysore Horse is formed is eminently calculated to make excellent Irregular Cavalry, but from a remote period, the principles which have guided the British Government in its relation with the Troops belonging to the Raja of Mysore, have been such as to perpetuate a state of stagnation, which contrasts unfavorably with the steady advance of knowledge of Military matters and efficiency in the Field of British Troops. To illustrate those principles which have endured till within the last few months, I append an extract of a letter to the Supreme Government from General Sir John Malcolm, dated 22nd June 1818, on this subject, which was entirely approved by the Governor-General, with the exception of the permanent retention of even one European officer, which was not considered advisable and was not adopted till the appointment of Military Assistant was established in 1835:—

"I had, in my communication previous to the late campaign, signified my "opinion most fully on all points that were connected with the measures best calcu- "lated to promote the utility of this body of men, their services within the last "twelve months furnish the best comment upon the system that has been pursued "and to secure the continuance of that efficiency which has been obtained would "appear to be the sole object of future regulation.

"Captain J. Grant still continues in charge of this corps, and as I am satisfied "that to the just understanding of the duties assigned to him, his forbearance from "any interference in matters of internal detail, his support of the native commanders "and to that esteem and respect, his character as a man and soldier is so calculated "to inspire, so much of what has been effected is to be referred, I should regret "much his being removed from the situation he now holds. I formerly stated my "opinion that the introduction of English officers into this body of men in the same "manner that has been done in the Hyderabad and Poonah Horse, would change "the character of the corps, reduce the Military aristocracy of the Mysore State, "and with it, the consequence and dignity of the Raja, events which in a political "point of view, are most seriously to be deprecated, but it is obvious that, while "the present system is observed, there is still a necessity for an English officer to "be attached to the whole or any large bodies of these troops that are employed, "and as much of their efficiency will depend upon his character and qualification, "upon the knowledge which the Silahdars have of him and the confidence they "place in his courage and judgment, I would recommend that such appointment

"should be made permanent, but unless when the exigency of the service requires "it, I do not see the necessity of any staff or assistant to this officer; when such "aid is wanted, it can be given as in the case of Lieutenant James during the late "campaign, and though I am quite satisfied of the expediency of an officer of high "rank being placed in general charge of this body, I think there are reasons "beyond those which attention to economy suggests, that would render the per- "manent appointment of more officers than one to the Mysore Horse, injurious in "a degree greater than it would possibly be beneficial. The full knowledge which "the permanent officer would possess both of the character of the Native Leaders, "and of the principles by which this peculiar duty was to be regulated would en- "able him to inform and instruct those whom he might, on exigency of service, "require to aid him, and on the whole we might, I think, expect by this plan, to "secure the benefits we have lately derived from the aid of European officers "directing their efforts to this valuable corps of Irregulars, without any hazard of "disturbing the present constitution which, in a political point of view, I deem of "such consequence, that I would not recommend any measure that would injure it, "were I even certain that its adoption would improve their Military efficiency.

"The whole, or a part of the Mysore Horse, have been almost constantly em- "ployed with our Troops since the fall of Seringapatam, and considering the com- "parative small expense at which we have a right to the services of this body of "Irregulars, it may be anticipated that a considerable proportion of them must "always be upon service and with them the officer that is permanently attached to "the Silahdars will be employed; should it happen (which is very improbable) that "they are all within the frontier, he will, of course, under the orders of the Resi- "dent, have no duties to perform, except the occasional inspection of the corps and "the cultivation of the acquaintance and friendship of its commanders. It cannot, "I conceive, be desirable to give any further discipline to this body, but a familiar "knowledge of the temper and habits of all those of whom it is composed is quite "essential to the successful performance of his duties.

"The superintendence or general charge of the Mysore Horse is a very import- "ant duty, and the officer to whom it is allotted should have a salary adequate to "its responsibility, but considering the reputation which the Government of Mysore "has obtained by the services of the Silahdars and the increased claims which it "has (through their efforts) established upon the friendship of the British Govern- "ment, it would not, in my opinion, be unreasonable to require from the Raja the "payment of the salary of an officer whose employment with his Troops, experience "had proved, so essential to their respectability and efficiency, but at the same time "this proposal was made, it should, I think, be distinctly explained to the Raja "that it was never meant at any future period to propose the appointment of any "more officers to the Silahdars, and if the aid of others became necessary from the "exigencies of service, they would be paid, during the period they were employed, "by the British Government."

So consistently were these principles carried out during the years that succeeded the above date that Sir Thomas Munro in 1826, forbade the use of English words of command which had been introduced by some Native officers who had been detached for purposes of instruction from the Closepet Horse, and required a return to the original drill, which from the time of Tippu Sultan had been carried on in the Persian language.

In 1872, the Chief Commissioner remarked on the bad horsemanship and inefficiency of the Silahdars and called for such reforms as should on any future occasion render it possible for the Mysore Horse to take their place in line with British Troops. Drill Instructors from the Light Cavalry of Madras were applied for, and in January 1873, one Commissioned and six Non-Commissioned officers and men joined. Elementary drill on foot and subsequently on horseback has since been practised steadily, and the Silahdars are now well grounded in the principles of Squadron drill. The men have learnt with much readiness, but from some of the Commissioned officers of advanced age, I do not think much can be expected, nor can I hope that very many of them, will for a long time to come, gain an intimate knowledge of a foreign system in a foreign language, requiring a high standard of intelligence on the part of the Commanders and Troop and

Squadron Leaders. I, at all events, have the satisfaction of reporting that both officers and men have done their best to acquire a knowledge of the system, and have cheerfully gone through the drudgery of elementary drill with patience, perseverance and a desire to learn.

Clothing.—The ancient dress of the Mysore Horse under Tippu Sultan was a blue and white striped coat of country stuff. In 1804 scarlet jackets were issued to them gratis and since that date they have worn the same dress, the cloth being procured from England and made up in Stores.

In 1866, long boots were issued to the Silahdars in lieu of the blue trousers they had hitherto worn. This year a better description of boot has been given to the men. The boots are made at Hunsur, where there was formerly a Government Tannery.

Arms and Accoutrements.—Uniformity was not originally insisted on in the matter of arms. The Silahdars were armed with swords, and either spears or matchlocks. In 1814, pistols were issued to the Regiments that proceeded on service. No change took place in the matter of arms till 1869, when spears were issued to all the Regiments.

The accoutrements were formerly supplied by the Silahdars themselves, and were not of a uniform pattern. They are now made at Hunsur, and are supplied to the Silahdars at a cost as per Statement No. XIII.

Horses.—The horses of the Silahdars are procured from the Khandahar and Persian dealers, or from the Mahratta country or are the produce by the Government Stallions of their own mares This year Risaldar Ram Rao Rananavare and 3 Silahdars were sent to the Malligam fair in the Nizam's country, and purchased 25 Mawn mares, of these a few were superior, but as a lot they were not better than the Mysore bred stock.

Two hundred and fourteen horses were cast and 144 horses were entertained.

Horse Breeding.—The attention of the Madras Government was first drawn to the question of breeding horses in Mysore in 1814. Nothing was done however till 1820, when 40 stallions were distributed by the British Government amongst the Silahdars. This system was continued till the breaking up of the Breeding Establishment at Ossoor in 1861, the Remount agent purchasing yearly all the best colts, the fillies being retained in the Silahdar Regiments. In the above year, the stallions were transferred to the Mysore Government, the establishment being fixed at 41 or 6 to each Regiment, and 5 with the Military Assistant, and the Breeding Depôt at Kunigal was retained by the Mysore Government for rearing the young stock.

On the discontinuance of the purchase of Mysore bred horses by the Madras Government in 1861, breeding amongst the Silahdars declined. There was no market for the young stock, and the small price they could command amongst the Silahdar Regiments did not remunerate the Silahdar for the expense and risk of rearing them.

Kunigal Farm.—Formerly the mares were covered with the Regiment and when eight months with foal were sent to the Kunigal Farm, where they remained till the foal was six months old, when the Silahdar rejoined his Regiment, the foal being his own property. This system did not produce satisfactory results: the native officers neglected the stallions: the Silahdars neglected the colts. At Kunigal, the men themselves occupied the stables, while the mares and foals were picketted in the verandah and in the open air. The bungalow and stables had in 1869 fallen into a dilapidated state.

In this year, measures were taken to improve the place, the buildings were repaired and the bungalow rebuilt. In 1870, by order of the Chief Commissioner, recommendations for the resuscitation of breeding in Mysore were called for. The principal of these, was the withdrawal of all the stallions from the Regiments and the concentration of the establishment at Kunigal. This was effected

Arms and Accoutrements.—One Regiment of Barr was armed with percussion muskets in 1870, provision has been made in the Budget for purchase of muskets for another Regiment. The remaining two Regiments retain the Flint musket which was issued to them in the beginning of the century. The accoutrements of buff leather are made up at the Hunsur Tannery.

Clothing.—The clothing is made up in the Stores.

Huts.—Huts were first built for the Barr at Kolar in the year 1864-65, since then huts have been constructed at Bangalore, Shimoga, Chitaldroog, Chikmagalur and Hassan.

Pensions.—Twenty-seven men have been transferred to the pension list during the past year.

CONCLUSIONS.

Office.—The appointment of Military Assistant was established in 1835 after the assumption of the Government of Mysore by the British. The principles laid down by Sir John Malcolm and Sir T. Munro, in the letters above quoted, are those by which the Military Assistant has been guided in his intercourse with the Mysore Troops up to a late date. He has directed the general superintendence of the force, but the direct control of the several Regiments has been left to the Native Commanders. The introductions that have been lately made to improve the efficiency of the Force, materially alter the position of the Military Assistant, in his intercourse with the officers, and necessitate his interference in matters of defective interior economy, which are not compatible with the higher standard of discipline that is looked for in the future and the daily supervision of the drill and riding schools. The Military Assistant therefore becomes the executive officer, or the direct Commander of the Troops quartered in Bangalore as well as the Superintendent of those scattered throughout the Province. His duties have proportionately increased so as to bear no comparison to those he had formerly to perform.

The position of the Military Assistant when the appointment was established was analogous to that of a Superintendent of Division and his pay the same, *viz.*, Rs. 1,600, his title was " Military Assistant and Superintendent of the Mysore Horse." No change was made in this till the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay in February 1872 when the position and pay of the appointment was reduced to that of a Deputy Commissioner of the second Class or 1,333—5—4.

Bakshis. 3.—There were formerly two Bakshis in the Savar Department who were dismissed for mal-practices in 1839. There were no Bakshi appointed in their place in the Savar Department, but the Barr Bakshi was still maintained.

4. In 1870 a reduction of the Military Assistant's Office was made. The Barr and Savar Departments being amalgamated, and the entire office separated under two heads one being the Account and Correspondence Department, the other the Military Department. The former Department was placed under the superintendence of an officer styled the Civil Bakshi, and the latter under an officer called the Military Bakshi. To the first Department Mr. Venkatachar, the Munib, was appointed on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, and to the latter Regimentdar Tirmal Rao, at a salary of Rs. 300.

5. The Civil Bakshi Mr. Venkatachar has superintended the Account and Correspondence Departments of the Military Assistant's Office with great ability and energy, and has, as usual, given me the greatest assistance.

6. I regret to have to record the death of the Military Bakshi Mr. Tirmal Rao. He was the nephew of Rama Rao Cudappa, an officer who served in the Mysore Horse under General Wellesley, and he had himself held the position of Regimentdar from the year 1840 till 1871, when he was appointed Military Bakshi, he died at an advanced age, and leaves behind him a name that will always be remembered with respect. The Senior Commandant of Barr Mir Aminuddin has been appointed to succeed him.

7. I have every reason to speak in the highest terms of the way in which the duties have been carried on by all the officials in the office. The desire on the part of the Government to render the Mysore Troops more efficient, the changes introduced at Kunigal, the new Chanda Fund, the buildings which are increasing yearly and a variety of matters, have increased the work (more especially in the Account Department) so enormously as to require the steady co-operation of all concerned to provide for its accomplishment.

Military Stores.—The cloth with which the Mysore Troops have been furnished, has, for many years, been received from England direct, Government advancing funds for the purpose and the amount recovered monthly by instalments from the men. Messrs. Dolan and Co., supplied the cloth. Recent orders have required indents to be submitted through the Secretary of State and the supply received in 1872 was through this channel. The quality of the cloth is as good as that received from Messrs. Dolan and Co., and decidedly cheaper.

In the management of the Stores, Mr. Gow has given every satisfaction.

No. 14.—*D. O. from Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated 22nd June* 1890.

You will be glad to hear that the Government of India have yielded to our representations and consent to the retention of the Silahdar system and to a certain increase in the number of the Mysore Cavalry. The amount of that increase will be settled hereafter.

No.—15. *D. O. from Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, to Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 5th August* 1890.

In communicating to the Durbar the terms on which an Inspecting Officer of State troops for Imperial Service would be appointed, I mentioned that his staff salary which the Durbar would be called on to pay would not exceed Rs. 500 per mensem.

I am now desired by the Government of India to enquire whether the Durbar would object in addition, to meeting such small charges for his travelling allowance and contingent expenses *under Civil rules* as may from time to time be necessary.

No. 16.—*D. O. from Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, dated Bangalore, 6th August* 1890.

In reply to your Demi-Official of the 5th instant, I beg to inform you that if the Government of India have definitely decided as to the appointment of a separate Inspecting Officer of the Mysore State Troops for Imperial Service, the Durbar will have no objection to meeting such small charges for his travelling allowance and contingent expenses, under Civil rules, as may from time to time be necessary during his tour of inspection in the Mysore Province.

In this connection I beg to enquire with reference to your letter of 22nd June last, what the wishes of the Government of India are with regard to increasing the numbers of the Mysore Cavalry.

No. 17.—*D. O. from Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, to Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 15th August* 1890.

In your Demi-Official letter of the 6th instant you seem doubtful whether the Government of India have definitely decided to appoint a separate Inspecting Officer for Mysore State troops for Imperial Service. For an answer to this I beg to refer you to my Demi-Official reply to Mr. Sheshadri Iyer's letter to my address of the 26th March. Since then His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed Captain R. G.

Jones of the 1st Madras Lancers to be Inspecting Officer of troops for Imperial Service in Mysore, though by some accident he has not yet been actually gazetted.

The following instructions have however been sent to me officially for his guidance :—

" His Official designation will be Inspecting Officer, Mysore State Cavalry, and " he will be under the orders of the Chief Inspecting Officer, Native State Troops.

" Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India dwell on the supreme " importance of the principle that the troops raised should be State troops proper, " commanded entirely by their own officers, and bearing no resemblance whatever " to the contingents of old ; and officers appointed to instruct and inspect these " troops are to be expressly confined to these duties, and are on no account what- " ever to exercise actual command over the troops, except when necessary on " parade for the purpose of instructors in drill only. They should understand " that they are instructors and advisers on whose patience, tact and skill much of " the ultimate success of the whole movement depends.

" The Inspecting Officer is to issue no orders to the Durbar, and to be most " scrupulous to act in all matters in communication and accord with the Resident, " through whom reports (except Progress Reports, which should be sent direct to " the Chief Inspecting Officers) and requisitions intended for ultimate transmission to " the Government of India should be submitted, copies of such reports and requisi- " tions being at the same time forwarded to the Chief Inspecting Officer. There " should be no direct correspondence with the Ordnance or any other Department, " nor should official communications be addressed direct to the Durbar, though at " times demi-official letters, memoranda on points of drill and discipline and the like " will be necessary.

" The services of drill instructors from regiments of the Indian army will be " made available, if required, on a requisition for the same being submitted by the " Durbar through the Resident. The Inspecting Officer may suggest to the Dur- " bar the names of any men whom he considers specially qualified for the posts, " and endeavours will be made to obtain them. Drill instructors employed in the " Northern States are paid 50 per cent on their pay by the Durbars concerned.

" State expenditure on Military supply such as purchase of horses, clothing, " equipment, designs and patterns of uniforms, the source of supply, &c., will be ' discussed by the Inspecting Officer with the Durbar."

In communicating Captain Jones' appointment to me, the Government of India remarked " We admit that it will be necessary to maintain a Force of Cavalry " in addition to the Service Troops, that Force should be limited to the recognized " necessities of the State Service, but before settling what the limit should be, it has " been decided to appoint an Inspecting Officer whose report on this and other points " will be useful in enabling us to come to a conclusion and who will at once address " himself to the task of re-organizing one of the two regiments for Imperial Service."

This answers the second paragraph of your letter under reply. I would advise your directing Major Macintire to discuss the question of the additional number of Cavalry you require with Captain Jones. When they have elaborated a scheme, I shall be glad to talk it over with His Highness and yourself before submitting the result of our conclusions to the Government of India.

No. 18.—*D. O. from Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 16th August* 1890.

I send herewith a copy of demi-official letter which I received last night from the Resident, on the subject of the Mysore State Troops being made available for Imperial Service.

I shall thank you to place yourself in communication with Captain Jones and elaborate a scheme in regard to increasing the number of the Cavalry Force and favor His Highness with a memo containing your views and suggestions.

No. 19.—*Letter from Captain L. S. Newmarch, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Offg. Dewan of Mysore, No.* 2902—2490, *dated Bangalore, 3rd September* 1890.

In continuation of my letter No. 149—2490 of 23rd January 1890, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have been pleased to appoint Captain R. G. Jones, Squadron Commander, 1st Madras Lancers, to be Inspecting Officer of the Mysore Imperial Service Corps. He will receive a staff salary of Rs. 500 per mensem which, with his contingent expenses and travelling allowance under the Civil rules, will be payable by the Durbar through this office.

2. The Government of India, in consideration of the views urged in your letter No. 26 of the 6th March, agree to the retention of the Silahdar system in the Imperial Service Cavalry. They recognize moreover that the Durbar will probably have to keep up, in addition to the Imperial Service Corps, a small additional force of Cavalry for purely local purposes. The strength at which it will be necessary to maintain this additional force will depend on the extent to which the Imperial Service Troops can be utilized for keeping internal order and the due maintenance of His Highness' dignity. Their being organized for Imperial Service in time of war does not preclude their being used for State purposes in time of peace.

3. Keeping this view of the question in sight, you will probably have no difficulty in arriving, in consultation with Captain Jones, at a conclusion as to the number of the Cavalry which should be maintained in addition to the Imperial Service Corps.

No. 20.—*D. O. from Major A. H. Macintire, to Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, dated 8th September* 1890.

I send you herewith the memo. There are one or two points in the Resident's D. O. and the last official that I think require a little discussion (more especially as to the Government consulting the Inspecting officer on purely local subjects and requirements). It may be accidental but I think they rather ignore the fact that His Highness has a British officer of fair standing at the head of the Forces which fact should be brought to their attention, I think. It may only be a mistake of the Assistant Resident. When will you be at office, as I will come to talk it over with you.

Enclosure 1 in No. 20.

Memorandum, dated 7th September 1890, *by Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.*

STATE TROOPS FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

With reference to your D. O. note on the above subject, I propose for the present, after consultation with Captain R. G. Jones, (the Inspecting Officer recently appointed), to endeavour to bring one wing of each regiment to the proper standard of efficiency, size and strength.

2 For this purpose each regiment will be divided into service and non-service Risalas. In the former those men who have less than 18 or 20 years' service or who are under 40 years of age will be put and the remainder into the latter. The horses for the Service Risalas are to be selected in the same manner, and are not to be grey or less than 14—2 in height and are all to be under 15 years of age. If this plan is carried out, there will be no immediate necessity for retiring any more Silahdars than could have been retired in the ordinary course of events or of casting many horses.

3. Each of these service wings will be divided into 2 squadrons to assimilate them to the Imperial Troops. Each squadron will be divided into 2 Risalas. A Senior Risaldar will command each squadron and be responsible for its proper administration. But as there will be 4 Risalas and only 3 Risaldars in a wing, one of these Risalas will be in charge of a Jamadar.

4. Any great increase to the existing strength will be thus avoided. The proposal will necessitate an increase in the non-commissioned ranks and Assistant Farriers, who will be in reality trained Savars, detached for this duty, but entered under a separate head.

5. Statement A accompanying this Memo shows the increase in the several ranks, *viz.*, 2 Trumpeters (one being wanted for each Risala), 28 Lance Dafadars and 8 Assistant Farriers. There will be a reduction of 1 Dafadar and 3 Savars. This will give an actual strength of 603 for the Service Regiment, which was about the strength desired by the Government of India.

6. The increased cost will be :—

			Rs.
2 Trumpeters on Rs. 26	...	...	= 52
28 Lance Dafadars on Rs. 28	...	...	=784
8 Assistant Farriers on Rs. 26	...	...	=208
		Increase.....	1,044

From this has to be deducted :—

1 Dafadar on Rs. 35	...	...	= 35
3 Savars on Rs. 26	...	...	= 78
		Decrease.....	113

Leaving a net increase of 931 per mensem or Rs. 11,172 per annum.

We have adhered to the present Biradari of 12 Savars in calculating the total, that is, in each Risala there will be 5 Biradaris of 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and 12 Savars each.

7. It will be however absolutely necessary for the Government to assist these men by a free issue of certain clothing annually and biennially (as per Statement 2). The khaki suits complete will cost about Rs. 14-8-0 each, and should be issued once a year. The serge clothing will cost about the same, and should be only issued every two years. I am also of opinion that, as there will be a greater strain on the horses, the Government should make an allowance in the Budget of Rs. 1—8—0 per month per Savar, to enable these men to be kept properly mounted. This will amount to Rs. 900 a month.

8. Statement 3 shows the actual net increase cost for having one regiment, 600 strong, equipped for service. It is understood the Government of India will supply the carbines for the regiment free. I am not able at present to estimate the cost of transport. I understand that on service every two Savars have a pony to carry their tent and kit and to bring in grass. The net estimated increase is, it will be seen, Rs. 39,337 per annum. The cost of ammunition need not be entered, as I have a Budget allotment for it. I think if this amount is sanctioned for the present, it is all that is necessary, and as the scheme progresses and is worked out, I will be able to make further suggestions.

9. As Captain Jones was anxious to make a start, we have commenced selecting the men and horses in the 2nd Regiment, and intend going on with the 1st Regiment when His Highness goes there next week.

STATEMENT A.

Sanctioned combatant strength of Regiment.		Proposed Strength of Service Regiment.	
Regimentdar	1	1	... ...
Risaldars	6	6	Four of these to command Squadrons and 2 Risalas.
Jamadars	6	6	Two of these to command Risalas.
Sarzafardar	1	1	... ...
Dafadars	42	41	One Dafadar Major and 40 Dafadars.
Trumpeters and Kettle Drummer ...	8	10	One Trumpet Major, 1 Drummer and 8 Trumpeters.
Standard Bearer	1	0	Need not go with them but will be kept with new Service Risalas.
Lance Dafadars 12		40	... ...
Savars 483	... 495	480	... ...
Farriers	10	10	... ...
Assistant Farriers	0	8	... ...
	570	603	

STATEMENT 2.

Clothing to be issued annually to the men in the Service Regiment.

Khaki Drill Coat	2	0	0
Khaki Drill Trousers	0	15	0
Khaki Serge Pattis	2	4	0
Blue Cotton Pagadi	2	12	0
Do Kummarband	1	4	0
Kulla	0	12	0
Ankle Boots	4	8	0
Annual cost per Savar.....	14	7	0

Serge clothing to be issued once in two years.

Serge Coat	4	12	0
Blue Cloth Overalls	10	4	0
Cost per Savar, every 2 years.....	15	0	0

	Rs.	
For 590 Non-Commissioned Officers and men...	... 8,515	per annum.
Do do	... 8,850	every other year.
	17,365	

STATEMENT 3.

Net increase of cost for Service Regiment.

Pay—

	Month.	Yearly.
2 Trumpeters on Rs. 26	52	624
28 Lance Dafadars on Rs. 28	784	9,408
8 Assistant Farriers on Rs. 26 ...	208	2,496
	1,044	12,528
Deduct decrease as shown in paragraph 6 ...	113	1,356
	931	11,172

Clothing—

	Rs.
1st year	17,365
2nd year	8,515

Remounts—

	Month.	Yearly.
For 600 men at Rs. 1—8—0 per man per mensem ...	900	10,800

	Rs.
Net increase for Pay, Clothing and Remounts is therefore estimated to be	39,337

No. 21.—*D. O. from Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, dated Camp Mysore, 20th September* 1890.

As Mr. Sheshadri Iyer will be here in about a week, I proposed to His Highness that it would be well to consult him in regard to your proposals for the division of each Regiment of Cavalry into service and non-service Risalas and afterwards hold a Conference with the Resident. His Highness approved of my suggestion. I will therefore send your memo to Mr. Sheshadri Iyer as soon as he arrives.

No. 22.—*D. O. from Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Officiating Dewan of Mysore, dated 21st September* 1890.

There is only one thing against waiting till Mr. Sheshadri Iyer returns, and that is the delay.

I will however go on with selecting the men and horses and have every thing ready, so that as soon as I receive orders I will be able to carry out the scheme.

No. 23.—*Note, dated 11th November 1890, by Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, on Major Macintire's Memorandum.*

1. The increase per annum is about Rs. 35,000.

2. The conversion of half our present Cavalry into a Service Regiment will leave us only the other half for local purposes. In the last letter, the Resident throws out a suggestion that the Service Regiment would to some extent be available for local purposes in time of *peace*. Even should this be the case, what are we to do in time of war, when *especially* we want at least 1,000 Cavalry for local Police requirements and for strengthening of out-posts, &c. ?

3. The conclusion which to me seems inevitable is:—

1st. The so-called Service Regiment may never be available for service outside the Province in time of war ;

or

2ndly. Should we be allowed to maintain 1,000 local in addition to 600 for Service, the cost of the latter is an important consideration to which I referred generally in my last letter, but about which the Government say nothing.

4. Pending further consideration of the question as to how much we really require for local purposes in time of peace and in time of war, His Highness is most anxious to so improve one-half of our present Cavalry as to place it on an efficient

footing for creditable Imperial Service. This is what the Government of India have sanctioned up to date. In order to carry this out, the proposals in this Memorandum seem satisfactory to make a beginning with.

Increase per annum proposed is as follows:—

Pay			11,172
Clothing—Cotton		8,515	
½ Serge		4,425	
			12,940
Remount at 1½ per man per month ...		...	10,800
		Total.....	34,912*

* Including other items, the excess expenditure is Rs. 44,452. (See appended Statement A,†)

The above additional expenditure per annum is hereby sanctioned and the Military Secretary will be requested to take needful action immediately, in conjunction with Captain Jones.

No. 24.—*Letter No. 3700—429-90, dated the 7th November 1890, from Captain L. S. Newmarch, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore.*

I am directed to forward a *note on medical arrangements for Imperial Service troops of Native States, drawn up by the Chief Inspecting officer, Native States' troops, in consultation with the principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the Surgeon General with the Government of India.

* In original to be returned.

2. I am to ask that the Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government may be consulted as to the suitability to Mysore of the arrangements proposed. The two sentences in the note marked with red § do not of course apply to Mysore.

3. It might perhaps be useful if the Senior Surgeon would give an account of the arrangements now in force for giving medical attendance to the State troops.

Enclosure 1 in No. 24.

Imperial Service Corps of Native States, Medical.

Surgeon A. Faulkner, Residency Surgeon, Ulwar, has submitted a proposition for the medical arrangements in connection with Imperial Service Corps.

His letter has been reviewed and noted on by Surgeon General Thompson and Surgeon General Rice, and I now put forward what seems to be a practical and feasible scheme for the medical superintendence of these Corps in time of peace and in the field.

In peace time.

In each State there should be a small Military Hospital or a Military branch of any Civil Hospital conveniently situated; it should be in charge of a Native Assistant Surgeon and establishment proportionate to strength of the Service Corps of the State. Each corps unit should have a Native Assistant Surgeon, a Hospital Assistant and a Ward Orderly attached to it. The Senior Assistant Surgeon will be

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† Enclosure in No. 20 *ante*. § Italicised *in for a*

in charge of the Military Hospital in time of peace. Native Assistant Surgeons will be engaged on the understanding that they are to accompany the corps units in time of war. They will all be required to go through a course of stretcher drill. *Where there is a Residency or Agency Surgeon, he will superintend the Executive Working of the Military Hospital, visit it frequently, but not interfere with the professional duties of the Officcer in charge, unless he considers it absolutely necessary to do so.*

It is further proposed that the principal Medical Officer of the Province should visit the Native States' Military Hospitals when on tour of inspection This may, however, be open to objection and requires consideration.

On mobilisation.

Each Imperial Service Corps will, on mobilisation, be accompanied by the following Medical establishment drawn from the Military Hospitals:—

1 Native Assistant Surgeon.
1 Hospital Assistant.
1 Ward Orderly.

The following equipment will be kept up in peace time, ready for the field:—

1 Pair field panniers.
1 Field Medical Companion.
1 Surgical haversack.
1 Medical comfort ease.
1 Surgical bag (for Cavalry only).
} per corps unit.

Ambulance transport.

1 Field Dandi.
1 General Service tent. (80 lbs.)
6 Bearers.
1 Field Stretcher per 200 men, with 4 soldiers trained in Stretcher drill.

Field and base Hospitals will be provided for by Government, but Military depôts at base of operations in accordance with provisions of paragraphs 1784-90, Army Regulations, Vol. II, will be maintained by the Native States. Each State will have its own base depôt.

No. 25.—*Docket No. 8956—91, dated 10th November 1890, from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Brigade Surgeon T. J. McGann, Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore.*

Has the honor to forward for early report the accompanying copy of a letter No. 3700—429-90, dated the 7th November 1890, from the Assistant to the Resident, and of its enclosure, regarding medical arrangements for Imperial Service Troops of Native States.

No. 26.—*Letter No. 2071, dated 14th November 1890, from Brigade Surgeon T. J. McGann, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, to Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.*

With reference to your docket No. 8956-91, dated 10th November 1890, with enclosures, I have the honor to request to be informed as to the strength and nature of the force the Mysore Government intend to maintain Imperial Service, whether one corps or more, and where such force will be located.

I see no difficulty in carrying out the medical arrangements proposed in the note received with the Assistant Resident's letter.

From the note referred to, I understand that, for each corps, whether one or more, one Native Assistant Surgeon, one Hospital Assistant and one Ward Orderly will have to be provided, together with the equipment and ambulance transport mentioned.

With reference to para 3 of the Assistant Resident's letter, I have to state that at present the State troops receive medical attendance at the hospitals at

District head-quarters, when stationed there, either as in or out-patients, as the case may be, and when out in the Taluks, they receive treatment as out-patients at the Local Fund Dispensaries, one of which is at each Taluk head-quarters, but if they are seriously ill and require to be treated in hospital as in-patients, they have got to come into District head-quarters for the purpose, as but few of the Local Fund Dispensaries are as yet provided with accommodation for in-patients.

No. 27.—*Docket No. 9257—95, dated the 19th November 1890, from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.*

Has the honor to forward copy of No. 3700—429, dated the 7th instant, from the Assistant to the Resident and of its enclosure, regarding medical arrangements for Imperial Service Troops of Native States.

No. 28.—*Docket No. 9449—95, dated the 21st November 1890, from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

This office docket No. 9257-95 of the 19th November 1890.

1. In continuation of the above, has the honor to forward for remarks, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 2071, dated the 14th November 1890, from the Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore, regarding medical arrangements for Imperial Service Troops of Native States.

2. The favor of an early reply is requested with a view to the reference on the subject from the Residency being disposed of.

No. 29.—*Letter No. 1064, dated Camp Marnahalli, 3rd December 1890, from Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, to Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.*

In reply to your No. 9449, of 21st ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter from the Senior Surgeon, I have the honor to say that definite instructions have not been received by me from Government as to the number of troops to be told off for the Mysore Imperial Service corps. I agree with Brigade Surgeon McGann that there would be no difficulty in carrying out the proposed medical arrangements, and the only thing now requisite is to know the number of troops to be put on an active service footing.

No. 30.—*D. O. dated Bombay, 29th January 1891, from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Lieut.-Colonel, H. Melliss, Chief Inspecting Officer, Native States' Troops.*

As promised I beg to send herewith my file of correspondence relating to Mysore Service Cavalry. Paper 19,* being my note of 11th November 1890, which is the order on Major Macintire's Memo of 7th September (Paper 18),† explains what we are now doing.

* No. 23 *ante.*

† Enclosure 1 in No. 20 *ante.*

I shall see you tomorrow afternoon at 4 P. M.

P. S.—The file you may keep with you till we meet tomorrow.

No. 31.—*Memo of orders issued for the reorganization of a Regiment of Mysore Cavalry for Imperial Service.*

DATED 25TH MARCH 1891.

1. The Imperial Service Regiment to be 600 strong and to be formed by selection from the existing Silahdar force.

The men to be selected to have less than 18 or 20 years' service and to be under 40 years of age.

Endorsement No. 568, *dated Camp Mysore,* 25*th March* 1891.

Copy forwarded to the Military Secretary for information and guidance.

Endorsement No. 569.

Copy forwarded to the Comptroller in Mysore for information and guidance.

No. 32.—*Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, No.* 17, *dated Camp Mysore,* 25*th March* 1891.

I have the honor to forward herewith for your information copy of orders which His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to issue for the formation of an Imperial Service Regiment, 600 strong, out of the existing Mysore Cavalry.

These orders have been issued after full consultation with the Military Secretary and the Inspecting Officer, Mysore State Troops.

I beg that you will be so good as to obtain for the Imperial Service Regiment now being formed, a supply of breech loading carbines as well as the services of an Instructor in rifle practice.

No. 33.—*D. O. from Captain R. G. Jones, Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated 4th April* 1891.

You asked me in consultation with the Military Secretary to elaborate a scheme for transport and frame certain fresh rules regarding pension and good conduct pay.

I give below, in as concise a form as I can manage, my ideas of what is required.

Transport.—First with reference to the *Transport.*

The simplest way of arriving at a conclusion of what is required will, I think, be to commence with the cost of up-keep of a transport on the lines of the Bengal Jhoorawalla system.

1st. The cost of pony and saddle.

2nd. The pay of the Jhoorawalla or servant grasscutter.

The cost of a pony and pack saddle suitable for our purposes would, I think, average Rs. 120. The initial cost of the animals would have to be borne by the Chanda or Government, though the number would be kept up to strength by a Pony Chanda fund. Taking the cost of the pony at 120 and the average duration of his service at say 10 years, it will be seen that Pony Chanda must be collected at the rate of Rs. 12 per annum or *Re* 1 *per mensem.*—A.

The Jhoorawalla or grasscutter servant to two Silahdars could not, I think, be obtained under *Rs.* 6 *per month,*—B—as, in addition to cutting grass, he would have to assist the Silahdars in cleaning horses and kit and cooking gram, &c., acting in his spare time as a sort of servant.

The cost of feeding the pony (supposing kavals are granted free to Silahdars, which, I believe, is intended) on gram (grass being of course cut with the grass of the Silahdars) would be about *Rs.* 1—8—0 *per mensem.*—C.

The total monthly cost of transport for every 2 Silahdars would be :—

A	..	1	0	0
B	..	6	0	0
C	..	1	8	0
Total....		8	8	0

From enquiries I have made. I find that (*at Bangalore*) a Silahdar giving fairly good grass to his horse pays *Rs.* 2—8—0 per mensem for grass. Each Silahdar also pays a share of a servant called a "cleaning boy" amounting to *as.* 12 per mensem. We could therefore, if we supply a Jhoorawalla and pony to bring grass and help in cleaning kit, &c., deduct *Rs.* 3—1—0 from the pay of each Silahdar without materially affecting the amount of his pay left for private purposes, and as the Jhoorawalla would attend to two Silahdars we should have (3—4) × 2=Rs. 6—8—0 of the required *Rs.* 8—8, leaving a balance of Rs. 2 per Jhoorawalla or Re. 1 per Silahdar to be met by the State.

As transport is only required for the Service Troops, I would propose therefore that the pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Savars of the Service wings be raised Re. 1 per head, on the understanding that deductions as above shown will be made, and I would defer the promulgation of the order raising the pay of all Savars until the above order has obtained sanction of His Highness, for the reason that there is absolutely no profit *to the men* to be derived from the up-keep of transport on above rules, and I would therefore advise associating it with the other liberal order raising the pay.

I would here note that should the above system be adopted, the Jhoorawalla would receive his pay from the Troop Officer or Risaldar and the pony would be fed daily regularly (*i. e.* at stable time) on 1 seer dry (2 boiled) kulthi or other suitable gram, for which each Silahdar would receive 12 annas. The Jhoorawalla would be under the orders of his Silahdars, but would be only punishable by the Troop Officer who might award up to Re. 1 fine. The power of dismissal of a Jhoorawalla might be given to the Regimentdar.

The cost of Savars' tents need not be here considered. The greater the delay in obtaining them, the more likely we are to get the lightest and best pattern and in event of mobilization, the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, would be able to supply sufficient for all purposes.

Good Conduct Pay.

With reference to this, it is true that all services recognize the principle of long and meritorious service being rewarded with increase of pay. I think the system which obtains in the Berr Infantry might be adopted and grade pay for men of, say, 12 years' good service at the rate of Re. 1 per mensem might be given, it being understood that such pay should not be included in calculation of pension under Civil Rules.

Pensions.

Major Macintire does not agree with me as to the age at which the men should be pensioned, and I would therefore deprecate any orders on this head being passed until his return. Men, as a rule, would not be retained in the Service wing after 30 years' service at the most.

With reference to the pension for widows or orphans of men dying from injuries received in performance of their duty or on parade, it is most important that an order granting a pension to widows as above should be passed. The number of fatal accidents are very few. Indeed, the cost to Government would be practically very slight, and the gain in the confidence which it would give the men would be very great. I would suggest that the pension to which the husband was entitled at the time of death be granted to the widow, or if an orphan be the only relic, if a male until 17 years of age, if a girl until marriage or 17.

In conclusion, I would note that the Commissioned Officers have been left out of the calculation in Transport as their pay has not been increased under recent orders. It would hardly be fair to ask them to keep up ponies for Transport. But as there are only 12 Officers, and Transport for Government stores &c. is always useful, I thought that a small local Transport of 12 ponies might be kept up at Mysore, somewhat on the lines of the present Government *amanat* horses. When not used for carrying purposes, Khadda work &c., the officers might be encouraged to play polo &c., on them in Mysore.

Note, dated 5th April 1891, *on the above by Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore.*

Before the men can be asked to maintain the ponies, we must increase their pay so as not to place the Service Regiment at a disadvantage as regards pay &c.

(*i*) Transport and
(*ii*) Increase of pay to Service Regiment.
These questions to lie over till Major Macintire's return from leave.

Free kaval for transport anywhere near Bangalore or Mysore is impossible.

We want 300 ponies, and if the men are to look after them they must be with the Regiment. I fear we cannot have efficient transport arrangements unless we spend about Rs. 10 per pony per month, for 300 ponies for one year, Rs. 36,000.

iii. Revision of present pension rules as to age of retirement &c., also to lie over.

iv. Good conduct pay. I generally approve, but before awarding them we ought to have some experience of the Service Regiment men who alone need get it. This question may also similarly lie over.

v. Pensions to widows or orphans for men killed on duty. This may be passed at once. I want to see present pension rules.

No. 34.—*Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, No.* 1, *dated Camp Mysore, 5th April* 1891.

In acknowledging the receipt of your office Nos. 3700*—429-90 and 556—429-90, dated respectively 7th November 1890 and 21st February 1891, on the subject of Medical arrangements for Imperial Service Troops, I have the honor to state that the Durbar apprehends no difficulty whatever in making all arrangements which may be required. It would be easy with the Medical staff at our disposal to provide at once a special Military Branch of the Civil Hospital at Bangalore or Mysore (whichever is finally selected for the Head-quarters of the Imperial Service Regiment) in accordance with the scheme proposed by the Chief Inspecting Officer.

*Enclosure returned.

Regarding the present system of Medical aid to the Local Force, I beg to enclose for your information an extract from the Senior Surgeon's letter No. 2071, † dated 14th November 1890.

No. 35.—*Letter from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No.* 1337—138-91, *dated 2nd May* 1891.

With reference to your letter No. 17, dated the 25th March 1891, I am directed to observe that the formation of one Imperial Service Regiment only is therein referred to. It is however understood that a second Regiment will be raised as soon as the first is efficient in accordance with the terms of the accepted offer.

2. The two Service wings now under organization should be entirely separated from the Non-service wings. It is not quite clear from your letter whether this is intended or not.

3. The favor of an early reply is requested for communication to the Chief Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops.

No. 36.—*Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Col. Sir Oliver St. John, Resident in Mysore, No.* 4, *dated Camp Ootacamund, 5th May* 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 1337—138-91, dated 2nd May 1891, and in reply to state that the two wings of the Im-

† No. 26 *ante.*

perial Service Regiment now under organization will be *entirely* separate from the Non-service wings of the present Regiments. That we selected a wing from each of the two present Regiments was merely an arrangement of convenience. The two selected wings as soon as completely formed and equipped will form the one Imperial Service Regiment.

2. As regards the formation of the other Imperial Service Regiment, no actual steps have yet been taken, pending the first Regiment being made thoroughly efficient in the terms of paragraph 4 of your office letter No. 149—24-90, dated 23rd January 1890.

3. The formation of the 2nd Regiment is also dependent upon the definite settlement of the strength of Cavalry required for purely local purposes. Upon this subject I beg to refer to paragraphs 3 and 4 of my letter No. 26, dated 6th March 1890, and paragraphs 2 and 3 of your office No. 2902—24-90, dated 3rd September 1890, as also to the Military Secretary's Memo forwarded to you with my D. O. letter, dated 10th May 1890, and your Demi Official letter to Mr. Thumboo Chetty, dated 15th August 1890.

4. Under such circumstances, the questions which remain to be solved are—

1st. To what extent the Imperial Service Troops can be utilized for keeping internal order and for the due maintenance of His Highness' dignity;

2ndly. What limit should there be upon such use during time of war, or should such use be absolutely prohibited (as may possibly be necessary) during time of war;

3rdly. What additional strength of Cavalry should (having regard to the decision upon the two preceding questions) be maintained by the State during peace and war for purely local purposes, namely, keeping internal order, maintenance of His Highness' dignity and the ordinary requirements of the State service; and

4thly. What is the annual additional expenditure to which the State should be limited on account of the additional Cavalry actually required for the above purposes.

5. These questions are engaging the careful consideration of the Durbar, who expect to be able to form some definite opinion upon them before the Service Regiment now under organization is brought into a condition of efficiency, and in the meantime, His Highness the Maharaja will feel much obliged for the favor of any suggestion or advice on the subject from His Excellency the Viceroy.

Endorsement No. 1666—34, *dated Camp Ootacamund,* 12*th May* 1891.

Copy of the above correspondence is forwarded to the Military Secretary for information.

No. 37.—*Letter from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No.* 1512—138-91, *dated Bangalore,* 18*th May* 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4, dated the 5th May 1891.

2. With reference to the concluding part of paragraph 5, I would point out that the questions to be considered and mentioned in paragraph 4 are such as would best be solved in consultation with Local Officers and their solution has already been suggested as facilitated in consultation with the Inspecting Officer, Imperial Troops.

3. The requisite strength of Cavalry for merely local wants which the Imperial Service Troops cannot supply is moreover a question upon which the Government of India are not in a position to give advice or suggestion until a report from the Inspecting Officer, after discussion with the Durbar, has been submitted.

4. I shall accordingly await further communication from you on the lines suggested.

No. 38.—*Letter from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Officiating Resident in Mysore, No. 5, dated Mysore, 11th June* 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 1512—138-91 of the 18th ultimo, and to state that after Major Macintire's return from leave a further communication will, as requested, be submitted regarding the strength of Cavalry required for purely local purposes.

No. 39.—*Letter No.* 503, *dated Bangalore,* 17*th June* 1891, *from the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.*

With reference to the recent petition from 170 Sawars at Mysore regarding the extra work expected of Imperial Service Troops and the Dewan's Order No. 568, dated 25th March 1891, requesting opinion, I have the honor to point out that it is in my opinion most necessary to give grade pay, as an inducement, for men who are selected for Imperial Service.

2. At present, the only substantial benefit these men obtain for this service, which besides entailing more work, renders them liable to active service, away from their homes, is free clothing.

3. In regard to stoppages of pay, &c., they are on exactly the same terms as the Local Service men and unless the Military Secretary were unusually particular regarding the up-keep of good clothing and kit by Local Service men, the service men would feel the advantages of a "free" kit tent slightly. Recent events in Mysore though no doubt due in some measures to the weakness of the Commanding Officer, are evidence of want of sufficient inducement for men to volunteer for the service wings.

4. I am of opinion that in order that the Imperial Service Troops may become popular, it is necessary that grade pay should be given at, say, Rs. 2 per mensem for all fully qualified men and Re. 1 for all recruits.

5. The case of widows of men actually killed on parade or in performance of their duty is also in my opinion most advisable. It is true that in the British Service, this is only given to men actually killed in the Field, but as the number of men killed on parade is but very few, only 8 cases having occurred in the last 10 years, the cost of widows' pension to the State would be but slight, and would be practically only passing an order for what is now almost invariably given as a charity.

Early orders of His Highness' Government on the above two questions are desired.

No. 40.—*Letter from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No.* 2321—428-90, *dated Bangalore, 3rd August* 1891.

With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed, under instructions from the Government of India, to inform you that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the staff pay including travelling allowances and contingent expenditure of Inspecting Officers of the Imperial Service Troops being paid from Imperial Revenues. The contribution hitherto levied from the Mysore Durbar on this account will therefore cease from 1st July 1891.

2. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to Captain R. G. Jones, Inspecting Officer, Mysore Imperial Service Corps, for information.

No. 41.—*Docket Nos.* 5482—320 *and* 5482½—91½, *dated the 6th August* 1892, *from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to* (1) *the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and* (2) *the Comptroller in Mysore.*

Forwards for note copy of Assistant to the Resident's letter No. 2321—428-90 of the 3rd instant, intimating that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the staff pay including travelling allowances and contingent expenditure of Inspecting Officers of the Imperial Service Troops being paid from Imperial Revenues.

No. 42—*D. O. from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Assistant Resident, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, dated Bangalore, 14th August* 1891.

The Resident has desired me to write to you and to recall the conversation which we had at Mysore on the subject of the completion of the 1st Regiment of the Cavalry of the Imperial Service Corps. He would be glad to know when you propose to carry out your promise that the wing now at Mysore should be brought into Bangalore, as, the sooner this is done, the sooner will the two wings be able to work together and be brought up to the necessary state of efficiency.

2. Sir Harry Prendergast also hopes that you will direct the Durbar's very early attention to some practical method of arranging for an efficient Regimental Transport. Other States are making great exertions in this direction, and he would like to see that the Mysore Imperial Service Troops are in no way behind those equipped by other Native States.

No. 43.—*Letter from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No.* 3421—24-90, *dated Bangalore, 10th November* 1891.

In continuation of previous correspondence regarding the Imperial Service Corps in Mysore, I am directed to communicate for the information of the Durbar, the following orders of the Government of India on the subject of the expenditure which may be incurred in equipping and maintaining such troops in the field:—

I. In the event of the mobilization of Imperial Service Troops for active service, expenditure under the following headings will be defrayed by the Government of India:—

(i.) Extra allowances in the Field (while on active service, in accordance with the rules regarding such allowances laid down for observance in the Native Army for the time being in force).

(ii.) Transport by Rail or Sea.

(iii.) Food and Forage.

(iv.) Ammunition.

(v.) Maintenance of special equipment subsequent to mobilization and during the period of active service.

II. The States to which the mobilized troops belong will meet the other charges which include those on account of:—

(i.) The ordinary pay of the Troops.

(ii.) Transport by road.

(iii.) All the articles of special equipment required on mobilization for Native Cavalry and Infantry by the Field Service Equipment tables.

III. Native States will be expected to send their Troops into the field fully equipped with all requisites for active service, and those requisites must be provided prior to and in anticipation of active service. If it is found that the Troops of any Native State are not fully equipped as above, they will be provided with equipment by the British Government and the first cost will be recovered from the State concerned.

IV. While in the field, Officers Commanding Imperial Service Troops will draw advances from Field Paymasters or Treasure Chest Officers to meet their cash requirements, in accordance with the rules laid down in the Field Service Departmental Codes, Military Accounts. Such advances will be recovered by the Military Accounts Department from the Native States concerned.

Claims under Clause I will be preferred by the Officer Commanding Imperial Service Troops, on separate bills to be submitted to the Military Accounts Department at the Base, the amount of such bills being drawn by the Officers Commanding as advances from Field Paymasters or Treasure Chest Officers.

No. 44.—*Letter from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No.* 3463—253-91, *dated Bangalore, 13th November* 1891.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the provision of Pony Transport for the Imperial Service Troops.

2. In August last, at Mysore, the subject was brought up in the course of conversation with yourself and at that time due consideration was promised to the matter. Since then, the Resident has had an opportunity of inspecting the horses and equipment of the First Regiment, Imperial Service Troops, and has also seen the troops on parade with the Bangalore Garrison troops and he is satisfied that fair progress has been made in the equipment and drill. The 1st Regiment therefore may now be considered as approximately complete in equipment.

3. Before the commencement of the formation of a 2nd Regiment, the Resident considers that the 1st Regiment should be provided with efficient Pony Transport, as it is obvious that if the Imperial Service Troops are to be of any practical use on a sudden call for service outside the Mysore State, a proper Transport service must be organized.

4. With this office letter No. 3421—24-90, dated the 10th November 1891, the orders of the Government of India regarding the employment of the Imperial Service Troops on active service in the field were conveyed to you and while inviting your special attention to paragraph 3, I am to say that in the opinion of the Government of India it is most expedient that efficient Transport should at all times be maintained to enable these troops to move at short notice.

5. I am in conclusion to express the hope that the subject may have your early attention, and that on a future occasion when Sir Harry Prendergast will have much pleasure in again inspecting the Imperial Service Troops, a Transport service may also have been organized.

No. 45.—*Docket No.* 690, *dated Camp Mysore, 28th November* 1891, *from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

Has the honor to forward for information copy of letter No. 3463—253-91, dated 13th November 1891, from the 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, on the subject of providing pony transport for the Imperial Service Troops of Mysore.

No. 46.— *Docket No.* 691, *dated Camp Mysore,* 28*th November* 1891, *from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.*

Has the honor to forward for information, copy of letter No. 3421—24-90, dated 10th November 1891, from the 1st Assistant to the Resident, containing the orders of Government of India on the subject of the expenditure which may be incurred in equipping and maintaining the Imperial Service Corps of Mysore in the field.

No. 47.—*Letter No.* 1332, *dated Camp Mysore, the* 2*nd December* 1891, *from Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.*

I have the honor to inform you that Government, having regard to the high prices of grain which prevailed in 1876, was pleased in Proceedings No. 6047—354 of the 20th September 1876, to authorize the payment of ragi and gram compensation to all servants of the Silahdar and Barr establishments, below the rank of Commissioned officers.

2. The minimum selling rate of ragi and gram was fixed at 18 and 16 measures respectively and the men were allowed to draw the difference between these and the average selling rates during the month as certified to by the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts.

3. The allowance of ragi to each member of the Force was fixed at one measure per diem and gram at 3 measures per horse.

4. As the above cereals are selling at present in some of the Districts, far below the minimum rates fixed in the Proceedings above quoted, I beg that Government may be moved to pass similar orders in the present instance also.

No. 48.—*Docket No.* 1363, *dated Camp Mysore,* 9*th December* 1891, *from Major A. H. Macintire, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office dockets Nos 690 and 691, dated 28th November 1891, forwarding copies of letters from the Resident to the Dewan with reference to the Imperial Service Corps.

2. In the Resident's letter No. 3463, mention is made of the necessity of organizing, at an early date, an efficient Transport service, but in the docket forwarding the letter, I have received no instructions to proceed with the formation of the said Transport. I would therefore request the favor of definite instructions in the matter at an early date.

No. 49.—*Letter No.* 3994—253-91, *dated the* 23*rd December* 1891, *from Captain C. W. Ravenshaw,* 1*st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore.*

In continuation of my letter No. 3463—253-91, dated the 13th November 1891, I am to communicate, for the consideration of the Durbar, the views of the Resident on the question of Transport for the Imperial Service Troops.

2. Sir Harry Prendergast thinks that to keep up a Regimental Transport on the Jhoohrawalla system will be by far the best, as on service, it admits of detachments being broken up into the smallest fractions without the slightest inconvenience to the men.

2. The system itself, as will be seen from the following details, is comparatively cheap, in fact almost self supporting, after the initial expenses, which of course are unavoidable, have been incurred.

(*a*) A tent servant and baggage animal will have to be permanently allotted to two Sawars ; they thus know the carrying capacity of their transport, and do not overload as they frequently do Government transport.

(*b*) The initial cost of the system may be estimated at Rs. 60,000 being the cost of 1 pony and transport saddle at Rs. 200 for one Regiment, 600 strong.

(*c*) The monthly cost may be calculated as under :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Jhurawalla	7	0	0
Up-keep of pony	2	0	0
Contribution to fund as explained hereafter ...	1	8	0
Making a Total of Rs.....10	8	0	

for every pair of Sawars, or Rs. 5—4—0 for each man. Against this may be taken into account the Rs. 3—8—0, which I hear is approximately the sum now paid by each man for grass and " a cleaning boy", this reduces the cost monthly to Rs. 5—4—0 minus 3—8—0 = Rs. 1—12—0 per man or Rs. 1,050 per mensem.

(*d*) For the purchase of ponies and repair and renewals of saddlery, it will be necessary to establish a Chanda Fund. Supposing a pony and saddle last for 12 years, a deduction on this account may be roughly made at $\frac{200}{12 \times 2}$ or Re. 0—12—0 per mensem from each Sawar. It is for the consideration of the Durbar to determine whether it would be better to deduct this sum from each man's pay, or increase his pay to that extent and credit the fund with the increase.

4. The only serious difficulty in the adoption of Jhurawallah scheme is that in order to work it cheaply, the Jhurawallah must be able to cut grass free, and in sufficient quantity for the horses, within a reasonable distance of the Lines.

The Durbar will probably require kavals for this purpose near Bangalore, and for this reason arrangements should be made for the allotment of suitable land which should be cultivated with good grass or lucerne.

5. I am to invite your early consideration to these proposals.

No. 50.—*Notification, Camp No. D.* 73, *dated the 7th January* 1892.

His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to direct that the Savars of the Silahdar Regiments below the rank of Commissioned officer, be allowed compensation batta on account of dearness of horse-gram at the following rates for a period of four months from the 1st December 1891.

When the selling rate of horse-gram falls below a minimum rate of 16 seers per rupee, the batta shall be computed at the difference between that rate and the average selling rate during the month as certified to by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the allowance to each Savar being taken at 3 seers per diem.

No. 51—*Order No.* 1090—1, *dated Camp Chintamani*, 21*st January* 1892.

In connection with the transport arrangements for the Service Regiment of Silahdars, the Military Secretary is authorized to purchase about 50 pony mares towards the 300 required. The number actually purchased must depend upon the state of the market. The Military Secretary will submit for sanction an estimate of cost.

No. 52.—*Letter No.* 1827, *dated Bangalore,* 22*nd February* 1892, *from Captain R. G. Jones, Offg. Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.*

With reference to correspondence noted on the margin, I have the honor to request that as His Highness' Government has decided to equip one Imperial Service Regiment at once, you will kindly inform the Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore in order that the needful medical arrangements for one Regiment may be made by him.

Letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 9257—95, dated 19th November 1890.
Letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 9449—95, dated 21st November 1890.
Letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 9971—109, dated 8th December 1891.

No. 53.—*Docket No.* 1154, *dated 5th March* 1892, *from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to the Senior Surgeon to the Government of Mysore.*

In forwarding herewith copy of letter No. 1827, dated 22nd February 1892, from the Military Secretary, has the honor to request that needful medical arrangements may be made for the Regiment of Cavalry intended to be equipped for Imperial Service.

No. 54.—*Letter from Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, to Major C. W. Ravenshaw, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, No.* 2730—79, *dated Bangalore,* 19*th June* 1892.

I am desired to forward herewith for the information of the Resident a copy of the orders passed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on the subject of the formation of a Regiment of Silahdars for Imperial Service.

Enclosure 1 in No. 54.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF MYSORE HORSE.

From the 1st April 1892, the Mysore Horse will be divided into two distinct service Regiments; the one for Local service and the other for Imperial service.

2. The latter Regiment will be stationed for the present at Bangalore. It will be thoroughly equipped in every way and will be armed with breech loading carbines.

3. This Force will, in the event of war, be brigaded with Her Imperial Majesty's Troops and should therefore be kept in a continual state of efficiency, ready for immediate active service anywhere.

4. With a view to the above, His Highness' Government have decided to put this Regiment into a thoroughly efficient state.

The three main items of expenditure will be:—

(1) Saddlery and accoutrements, &c.,
(2) Camp equipage, and
(3) Transport.

5. As the work required of the Imperial Service Regiment will be similar to that of Her Imperial Majesty's Native Cavalry, His Highness' Government have determined to assimilate the Imperial Service Regiment in matters of pay and discipline to the regular troops.

6. Revised standing orders for the Service Regiment will shortly be published.

7. The following Regulations, which have received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja and which will in due course be embodied in the new standing orders, are published for information and guidance :—

I. The compensation for dearness of horse forage, sanctioned in para 4 of the Dewan's Memo, dated 25th March 1891, namely Rs. 2 per mensem for all grades up to and inclusive of Jamadars, will be continued to both services as at present.

II. As a special concession to the Imperial Service Regiment, the Government will grant free to the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of that corps their full dress consisting of :—

Free Government grant of full dress.

		Non-Commissioned Officers.		Lance Dafadars and Sawars.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1	Full dress Coat of Rank	7	8	2	8
1	Full dress breeches	5	2	5	2
1	Full dress Pagari	10	12	4	12
1	Do kulah				
1	Do kamarband				
1	Lance flag (per Sawar only)	...	...	...	4
1	Pair dark-blue pattis	1	4	1	4
1	Pair ankle boots	5	8	5	8
1	Pair socks	0	12	0	12
	Total.....	30	14	20	2

The period of duration of these articles will be published hereafter. But (with the exception of the boots) on expiration of period, they will be returned into Stores. The boots will, after having served their prescribed time, become the property of the Soldier.

III. The Soldier will be required to keep up at his own expense, fit for wear on parade, the following articles of personal kit :—

Soldier's kit.

1 Pagari.
1 Kamarband.
1 Kulah.
1 Pair ankle boots.
1 Pair spurs.
1 Great coat.
2 Suits of Khaki uniform.
2 Suits light underclothing.
1 Pair of Serge Pattis.
1 Pair socks.
1 Haversack and water tin.
1 Towel.
1 Shatranji.
1 Mackenzie Pattern Sword belt.
1 Sword and Scabbard.
1 Lance and Pennon.
1 Burnisher.

The above articles to be of Regimental pattern.

He will also furnish and keep up the following horse furniture :—

Soldier's Saddlery, &c.

1 Saddle and bridle complete, with carbine and lance bucket.
1 Leather case with picketting gear.
1 Leading Rope.
1 Head Rope.
1 Heel Rope with Shackle.
1 Jhûl.
1 Head stall.
1 Watering bridle, brush, curricomb, nose bag and hoof picker and all articles such as soap and grease for cleaning the above.

The articles specified in this rule must always be maintained in the Imperial Service Regiment at the special prescribed standard of efficiency.

Increase of pay to Imperial Service Regiment.

1 Re. Good conduct pay.

IV. Having regard to the additional work involved and as a special incentive to good behaviour in the Imperial Service Regiment, His Highness' Government have sanctioned an increase to the pay of every Non-Commissioned Officer and Sawar of Rupee 1 per mensem and have further determined to institute a grade pay for them at 1 Re. per man per mensem. This grade pay will be granted only after 3 years of approved behaviour and the same may be withdrawn by award of the Military Secretary for misbehaviour. For the purpose of grade pay, previous service in the Local Service Regiment will be allowed to count. A Jamadar actually in charge of a Troop will receive an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. The Senior Risaldar will command the Squadron, handing over charge of his Troop to his Jamadar.

V. The salary of every Military servant for the purposes of Section 266, clause (*h*) of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby defined to be the amount monthly payable to him after deduction of the cost of feeding his Service horse and his other Military stoppages, being charges which, where the Silahdari system is not in force, are usually defrayed by the Government. For the information of Civil Courts and the public, the following information will be published regarding the ordinary Military stoppages per month of a Non-Commissioned Officer and Sawar :—

	Imperial Service Regiment.						Local Service Regiment.					
	Non-Commissioned Officer.			Sawar.			Non-Commissioned Officer.			Sawar.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
A. Stoppages, being items which, where the Silahdari system is not in force, are defrayed by the State—												
(1) Feed of horse	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0
(2) Line gear	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0
(3) Deduction on account of clothing ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
(4) Stable and hut rent	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
(5) Subscription to Chanda Fund (when not paying for a new horse)...	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
(6) Do Manure Fund ...	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
(7) Do towards Barber, Dhobi, Pakali and Farrier ...	1	1	0	0	13	0	1	1	0	0	13	0
(8) Cleaning boy	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Total Stoppages.....	20	0	0	18	8	0	20	0	0	18	8	0
B. Net Salary	19	0	0	11	8	0	17	0	0	9	8	0
C. Total monthly payment including salary, grade pay and allowance	39	0	0	30	0	0	37	0	0	28	0	0

Widows' Pensions.

VI. With reference to Widows' Pensions, the Government of Mysore will adhere to the rules regarding widows of men "who die on foreign service" (as laid down for Her Majesty's troops), making the addition "*or who die from injuries received in the execution of their duty when not on Foreign Service.*"

Oaths of Allegiance.

VII. Every man of either Regiment will be called upon to swear allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja, his heirs and successors, and swear to obey the orders of such officers as His Highness may place over him, even though such obedience may cost him his life, and swear to his willingness to serve wherever he may be ordered to go.

Transport for Imperial Service Regiment.

VIII. His Highness' Government, after due consideration, have come to the conclusion that at present the transport for the Imperial Service Troops must be formed as a seperate service.

The Military Secretary will arrange for the purchase of ponies for the above, utilizing for this purpose any undersized horses from the Government Stud Farm there may be on hand.

Provision of pack-saddles.

He will also arrange to provide pack-saddles and line gear for these Transport animals, and will submit a report showing how these animals can be best used during time of peace, to minimise cost of up-keep.

Saddlery, initial cost borne by State, also Mackenzie belt.

IX. The sword belt at present in use and the saddlery of the present troops being reported unfit for Imperial Service Troops, the Military Secretary is authorized to purchase saddlery for the Imperial Service Troops. But it is to be distinctly understood that the up-keep and purchase of saddlery and belts should be defrayed in future by all ranks and that this grant will not be repeated.

Camp Equipage.

X. The Military Secretary will arrange for the purchase of suitable camp equipage for the Imperial Service Regiment.

Khaki Uniform.

XI. It having been pointed out that on a previous order of Government some of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Sawars of the Imperial Service Regiment have already received 2 suits, Khaki uniform, His Highness' Government have authorized the Military Secretary to provide 2 suits at starting for such of them as he finds on inspection have not yet received their clothing as previously sanctioned. In future, the up-keep and purchase of Khaki uniform will be borne by all ranks as ordered in Rule III above.

XII. Calculating the horse's feed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ measures dry *kulthi* per diem, compensation will be given to enable the Sawar to give his horse gram at 16 measures per rupee. If owing, to change of locality, other grains are substituted, compensation will be given to enable the Sawar to supply sufficient grain for As. 3 Pies 6 per diem.

Change of equipment stoppage necessitated by present state of indebtedness.

XIII. It having been brought to the notice of Government that soldiers of both services are running into debt in their equipment account, the Military Secretary is authorized to deduct from the pay of all whose debt is greater than Rs. 48, Rs. 4 per mensem, and from all whose debt is over Rs. 36, Rs. 3 per mensem, until discharge of their debt.

The ordinary monthly stoppage which at present is Rs. 1—8—0 will, in future, be Rs. 2 per mensem for both services.

XIV. Rupees 8 per mensem will be the pay of dismounted men of both services.

8. The items of expenditure sanctioned in the foregoing Regulations are estimated as follows:—

A. For the Imperial Service Regiment.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Full dress	12,285	0	0
Cost of increased pay	7,080	0	0
Grade pay	6,000	0	0
Addition to pay for Imperial Service Regiment on account of Horse forage (Rule I) ..	14,400	0	0
Acting Troop Command allowance (Rule IV) ..	480	0	0
Present of Khaki Uniform (Rule XI)	600	0	0
Pony Transport	75,000	0	0
Pack saddles..	3,000	0	0
Saddlery and Mackenzie equipment	56,648	0	0
Rough Estimate of Camp Equipage	9,000	0	0
Total for Imperial Service Regiment....	1,84,493	0	0

B. For the Local Service Regiment.

Addition to pay on account of Horse forage (Rule I) ..	13,000	0	0
Grand Total....	1,97,493	0	0

9. The above amount of Rs. 1,97,493—0—0 will be duly provided for in the Military Budget for 1892-93.

10. The item of Pioneer equipment is not included in the above, pending the receipt of the necessary information from the Military Secretary.

No. 55.—*Letter from Major C. W. Ravenshaw, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No. 1899—24-90, dated Bangalore, 8th June 1892.*

It has been represented to the Government of India, that the training of some of the Imperial Service Troops of Native States has now reached a point where the greatest advantage may be expected if they are periodically associated with British troops either by brigading them for short periods during the cold weather at selected Military Stations, or by their attending Camps of Exercise. I am directed to enquire if the Mysore Durbar would willingly assent to their Imperial Service troops attending a British Cantonment or a Camp of Exercise for the above purpose during the ensuing cold weather.

2. It has also been suggested that those troops which cannot conveniently be moved into a British Military Station, or attached to a Camp of Exercise, should be inspected annually in their own stations by a British General Officer. I am to enquire whether this proposal would be favorably received by the Mysore Durbar.

3. I am to ask the favor of a particularly early reply to the enquiries made in the first paragraph of this letter.

No. 56.—*Letter No. 15, dated Mysore, 13th June 1892, from Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, to Col. P. D. Henderson, Resident in Mysore.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 1899—24-90, dated 8th June 1892, and to state in reply that His Highness the Maharaja most willingly assents to the Mysore Imperial Troops attending during the ensuing cold weather a British Cantonment or Camp of Exercise for the purpose of associating with British Troops by being brigaded with them.

No. 57.—*Letter from Major C. W. Ravenshaw, 1st Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, to Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, No. 2033—24-90, dated Bangalore, 17th June* 1892.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2730—79, dated the 19th May 1892, and to say that the Government of India consider the arrangements made by the Durbar for the maintenance of a Cavalry Regiment for Imperial Service to be very satisfactory.

No. 58.—*Letter from Captain R. G. Jones, Offg. Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to Mr. T. Ananda Row, Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No.* 524, *dated Bangalore, 16th June* 1892.

I have the honor to report that the Regimentdar of the 2nd Regiment at Bangalore has just reported that warrants for the arrest of 2 men of the Imperial Service Corps for debt have just been received.

Rule V of the Resolution of the Government of India regarding the reorganization of the Mysore Horse was intended to destroy the credit of the soldier by preventing civil action for debt being taken against the lower ranks of His Highness' army. Unless, therefore, an order to courts is issued excluding the soldier from imprisonment on account of debt, the whole "*raison detre*" of the rule will be frustrated.

Note thereon, dated 28th June 1892, *by Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore.*

Advantage has been taken of the impending amendment of the Civil Procedure Code to provide for the protection of Military debtors in the manner asked for.

Mysore Government Central Press, Bangalore.—9-11-92.—8.